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QUESTIONS

ON THE

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

DESIGNED TO ACCOMPANY

"NOTES ON THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES."

BY REV. B. K. PEIRCE.

EDITED BY DANIEL P. KIDDER.

New-York:
PUBLISHED BY LANE & SCOTT,
FOR THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 200 MULBERRY-STREET.

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Map of the
ROUTE OF St PAUL,
in his second
APOSTOLIC JOURNEY
Acts XV. 30 to XVIII. 23
Scale of Mile
Philippi
Amphipolis
Apollonia
Thessalonica
Berœa
Pella
Larissa
Thessaly
Crete
Cephalonia
Corinth
Athens
Sparta
Laconia
Cythera
Thebes
Euboea
Lesbos
Chios
Samos
Lemnos
Samothrace
Troas
Assos
Neapolis
Byzantium
Constantinople
Nicomedia
Bithynia
Paphlagonia
Pontus
Galatia
Phrygia
Asia
Philadelphia
Ephesus
Laodicea
Colossæ
Tyatira
Antioch
Iconium
Lystra
Derbe
Tarsus
Pisidia
Pamphylia
Cilicia
Cyprus
Paphos
Salamis
Rhodes
Patara
Carpathos
Candia
Cape Ravens
Cyrene
Cyrenaica
Libya
Alexandria
Mouths of the Nile
Seleucia
Antioch
Syria
Sidon
Tyre
Ptolemais
Cæsarea
Joppa
Ascalon
Gaza
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Galilee
Damascus
Sicily
Syracuse
Rhegium
Mediterranean
or
Great Sea
Scale of Miles from 16 London 28
E G Y P T

328.

QUESTIONS

Recd at D. of S. April 20/49

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THESE Questions are designed to be used in connection with "Notes on Acts," by the same author. They can, of course, be used with propriety in connection with any other good Commentary on this portion of Scripture. The fact, however, demonstrated by experience, that comparatively few teachers or scholars have access to the more expensive Commentaries, has induced the preparation of the volume referred to, for the specific use of Sunday schools and Bible classes. We trust that the present book of Questions, together with the Notes, will be found well suited to the purposes of their publication.

EXPLANATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

The figures placed at the beginnings of paragraphs denote the verses of Scripture on which questions under the same number are based.

The questions printed in large type are textual, and may be answered by repeating the whole or a part of the text. The questions in smaller type, although not difficult, are designed to excite reflection and study.

Scholars should never content themselves with being able merely to answer the questions in the book, but should seek to get all possible information respecting the portion of Scripture allotted for their several lessons.

Teachers should by no means be satisfied with merely asking the printed questions, but should seek to imbue their minds with the sacred subject, and to invest it with all possible interest, for the good of their scholars.

They should encourage free remarks, and the asking of appropriate questions on the part of scholars.

A question-book is chiefly designed as a help to study, and should never become an apology for the neglect of study. It is of great importance to have at hand, during the study of the Scriptures, some good Bible Dictionary, e. g., Covel's or Watson's.

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QUESTIONS ON THE ACTS.

LESSON I.

The Ascension of Christ.—Acts i, 1–11.

1. To whom is the book of Acts addressed?
What had been the subject of a former book?
What is meant by *treatise?*
What former book is referred to here? Luke i, 3.
Who, then, was the author of the book of Acts?
Who was Theophilus?
What is here meant by *all?* John xxi, 25.
What by, *began both to do and teach?*

2. To what event had St. Luke continued his narration in his Gospel?
What had been the Saviour's last act before he was taken up?
What is meant by his being *taken up?* Luke xxiv, 51.
What by, giving commandments *through the Holy Ghost?* John xx, 22.
What *commandments* are here referred to? Matthew xxviii, 18–20.
How many apostles were there at this time?
When had he chosen them, and what were their names? Luke vi, 12–16.

3. What had happened after his passion?
How had he convinced the apostles of the reality of his resurrection?
What is meant by, after his *passion?*
What by, *infallible* proofs?
What rendered the proofs specified in this verse infallible?

Does this mean that he was with them all the time for forty days, or that he continued to appear to them during that period? (Compare John xx, 19–26 with John xxi, 1–14.)

What is meant by, *speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God?*

4. What had he commanded them?

For what should they wait?

What is here meant by, *being assembled together?* [Ans. He *having assembled them.* It appears evident that a meeting of the apostles took place in Jerusalem just before the ascension of Christ, by the appointment of our Lord, of which no particular account is given by the evangelists. At this solemn interview the command here referred to was given.]

What promise of the Father is here intended? Joel ii, 28.

When had the Saviour given this promise? John xiv, 26; xv, 26.

When was this promise fulfilled? Acts ii, 4.

5. What is said of John?

But with what should they be baptized?

When?

What John was this? Matt. iii, 1.

What is meant by being *baptized with the Holy Ghost?* [Ans. Richly imbued with the influences of the Holy Spirit—"filled with the Holy Ghost."]

How long after this before the promise was fulfilled? [Ans. "There was an interval of ten days between our Lord's ascension and the day of Pentecost."—*Beausobre.*]

6. When they were come together what did they ask of our Lord?

What did they mean by *restoring the kingdom to Israel?*

What was the present civil condition of Judea?

What was the general expectation of the Jews respecting the Messiah?

Had Christ given them reason to expect such a temporal kingdom? John xviii, 36; Luke xviii, 31–33.

Why, then, did the apostles cleave to this idea? Matt. xvi, 23.
What may we learn from this as to the power of prejudice?
What, perhaps, had served to excite this expectation afresh?
Does their question respect the *certainty* of the event itself, or merely the *time* of its accomplishment?
Have we any Scripture reasons to believe that the Jews will yet be restored to their former land? Deut. xxx, 1–10; Rom. xi, 25–27; Amos ix, 11–15.

7. What answer does our Lord make to this question?

What is meant by *times* and *seasons?*
What by, *the Father having put them in his own power?*
How is it in reference to the day of our own death?
Can you think of any reason why God has not revealed these things to us?
What should this teach us in reference to attempts to discover the exact period of Christ's second coming?

8. What did he assure them that they should receive?

Through whose agency?
What should they be?
Where should they be witnesses?
What power is referred to here?
What is meant by, *ye shall be witnesses unto me?*
Of what were they to give their testimony?
In what respects were they peculiarly fitted to be witnesses for Jesus?
What English word has been derived from the Greek word here translated witnesses? [Ans. *Martyr.*]
What does this word now signify?
Why was it applied to those who suffered death for Christ's sake?
Were any of the apostles witnesses or martyrs in this sense?
Why should they bear witness first in Jerusalem and Judea?

What evidence is this of the truth of the facts they testified?
Where was Samaria?
Who soon preached here? Acts viii, 5.
What is meant by the *uttermost part of the earth?*
Is every true Christian a witness for Jesus? Matt. v, 14; Phil. ii, 15, 16.
Should we seek to spread the gospel of Christ to the uttermost part of the earth?

9. What happened while he was speaking to them?
How were the disciples engaged?
What hid him from their sight?

When did this occur? Verse 12 compared with Luke xxiv, 50.
Why is it particularly stated that they were beholding him when he arose?
Why could there have been no deception in reference to the ascension of Christ, as inferred from the time of its occurrence, number of persons present, and circumstances attending it?
Why was it important that this event should have transpired thus publicly?
Why was it expedient that he should remain no longer upon the earth? John xvi, 7–13; xvii, 4, 5.
How is he still engaged in behalf of his disciples in heaven? Heb. vii, 25.

10. How were they engaged after his ascension?
Who stood before them?
How were they clothed?

What is the meaning of *steadfastly?*
What by *heaven* here?
Who were these *men?*
Are angels often called men? Luke xxiv, 4; compare John xx, 12.
Why thus called?
Why, probably, do they assume the human form when they appear on the earth?

Of what was their white apparel significant?
How is the purity of the future state of the saint represented? Rev. iii, 4; viii, 9.

11. What question did the angels ask the apostles?
What did they assure them?
Why did they style them men of Galilee?
For what purpose did they probably ask this question?
What is meant by, *shall so come in like manner?*
Does it apply to the time as well as the form of his second appearing?
How had the Saviour foretold his second coming? Matt. xxv, 42, 44; xxvi, 64.
How is his advent described in Rev. i, 7?
What effect should a knowledge of this have upon us? 2 Peter iii, 11–14.

LESSON II.

The Choice of Matthias as an Apostle in Place of Judas.—Acts i, 12–26.

What was the subject of the last lesson?
Where were the apostles at its close?

12. Where did they return?
How far was the place of ascension from Jerusalem?
What did the apostles do *before* they returned? Luke xxiv, 52.
How far was a sabbath-day's journey? [Ans. About six or seven furlongs, or nearly a mile.]
Whence did this term originate? [Ans. This is derived from the camp of the Israelites being at some distance, nearly a mile, from the tabernacle, where they went every sabbath to worship during the journey through the wilderness.]

13. Where did they go upon their return to Jerusalem?

Who abode there?
What is meant by an *upper room?*
What is meant by *abode?*
Why did Simon receive the name *Zelotes?*

14. How were they engaged?
What others were with them?
What is meant by *continuing in prayer?*
What by, *with one accord?*
What may we learn from this?
What was probably the object of their prayer? [Ans. The fulfillment of the "promise of the Father."]
What *women* are here referred to? Matt. xxvii, 55. [Ans. Perhaps also the wives of the apostles, as we know that Peter was married, and probably others of the apostles.]
Is Mary, the mother of Jesus, afterward mentioned in the New Testament?
What may we learn from this?
Where did she afterward live? John xix, 27.
Who are meant by his *brethren?* [Ans. The near relatives of our Lord.]
What change had taken place in their views? John vii, 3–5.

15. What is said of Peter at this time?
How large was the company of the disciples at this time?
What days are here meant?
What is here meant by the *number of the names?* Rev. iii, 4.
Is it probable that this number embraced all the disciples at this time, or referred only to the number met in the upper room? 1 Cor. xv, 6.

16. How did Peter commence his speech?
By whose mouth had this scripture been spoken?
Concerning whom?
Why does he style them men *and* brethren?
What is meant by this scripture?
What passage is referred to? Verse 20.

What is meant by, *must needs have been fulfilled?*
Did this *compel* Judas to act as he did?
What is meant by the *Holy Ghost speaking by the mouth of David?*
What does the same apostle say of all Scripture? 2 Peter i, 21.
What is meant by his being *guide* to them that took Jesus? Matt. xxvi, 14–16, 47–49.

17. What further does he say respecting Judas?

What is meant by, he was *numbered with us?*
What by, *had obtained part of this ministry?*
Did Jesus know the character of Judas when he admitted him to the apostolic office? John vi, 70.
Why did our Lord admit him to, and continue him in, this office?

18. What did Judas do with the reward of his iniquity?

What was his end?

Is this and the succeeding verse a part of Peter's speech, or supplied by Luke as explanatory?
In what sense may Judas be said to have *purchased this field?* Matt. xxvii, 6–8.
What is meant by reward of iniquity?
What does this teach us as to unjust gains?
How do you reconcile the account of the death of Judas in Matt. xxvii, 5, with the present account?

19. How generally were these things known?

What name had been given, from these circumstances, to the field?

What does the name signify?

What is meant by *dwellers at Jerusalem?*
What is meant by their *proper tongue?*

20. What prophetic annunciation had been made in the Book of Psalms?

Where can this be found? Psa. lxix, 25; cix, 8.
What is the meaning of the term *habitation?*

To what did the psalm seem originally to refer? [Ans. To the enemies of Messiah, and appropriately referred to Judas.]
What is then signified by the expression? [Ans. Let his dwelling-place, his family, his name, utterly perish.]
What is here the meaning of *bishopric?* [Ans. Office, charge.]
To whom was reference had primarily, in the quotation from Psalm cix, 8?
Why may it properly be applied to Judas?
What is meant by *let another take?* [Ans. Let another discharge, perform its duties.]

21, 22. What did Peter consider it advisable for them to do in view of this vacancy?

Who are meant by these men *which have companied with us?* Luke x, 1, 2.
Why was it most proper to choose one of these?
What is meant by *went in and out among us?*
To whom does the term *beginning* refer?
Why is his baptism by John made so prominent?
What is here meant by *ordained?*
What is the present signification of the word?
Were there probably any ceremonies or formalities in the introduction of Matthias to his office?
Why was he to be a witness in particular of Christ's resurrection?

23. Whom did they appoint?

What is here meant by *appointed?*
Why was the surname Justus probably given to Joseph?

24. What did they then do?

What language did they use?

What may we learn from their course on this occasion?
To whom is this prayer addressed? Verse 21.
What is implied in the words *which knowest the hearts of all men?*
Who only has this knowledge? Psa. cxxxix, 1, 23.
Is this knowledge ascribed to Christ? Compare this verse with Rev. ii, 18, 23.

What inference must follow from this?
Why did they now appeal to him as the *searcher of hearts?*
What is meant by *show* whether of these two thou hast chosen?

25. For what purpose was he to be chosen?
What had rendered this necessary?
Where was Judas?
What is meant by ministry *and* apostleship? [Ans. Two words are here used to express the same thing, meaning *the apostolic ministry.*]
What is meant by *part* here?
Why is Judas said to have *fallen?* [Ans. He sunk from the exalted dignity of an apostle into a fatal sin, a depth of misery.]
What is meant by transgression?
To whom does the expression *that he might go* refer?
What is meant by *his own place?*
What intimation does our Lord give of the eternal misery of Judas? Matt. xxvi, 24.
Will every character find its appropriate place in another world?
Dear pupil, where is *your* place, as determined by your present character?
What may we learn from the sad history of Judas?

26. What did they then do?
Upon whom did the lot fall?
With whom was he numbered?
What is meant by *lots?*
What by giving them forth?
Was this practice common among the Jews? 1 Chron. xxiv, 5; Joshua xiv, 2; Lev. xvi, 8; Prov. xvi, 33; xviii, 18.
Can you describe the process?
Is this course ever proper now?
Why did they consider the one thus chosen, as denoted by the Lord? Verse 25.
What is meant by his being numbered with the apostles?

Do we know anything further of Matthias?
Was another apostle ever appointed? Acts ix, 15.
By whom, and why, was he appointed? (See above.) 1 Cor. xv, 8.
Have any others succeeded to the *peculiar office* and duties of apostles?
In what respect do the apostles differ from all other ministers of the gospel that have succeeded them?

LESSON III.

The Day of Pentecost.—Acts ii, 1–13.

What was the subject of the last lesson?
Why was another apostle chosen?

1. What day had now come?
Where were they all on this day?
What is meant by the *day of Pentecost?*
Why did this feast receive this name?
What other name did it bear, and why? Exod. xxxiv, 22; xxiii, 16.
Can you tell how this feast was observed by the Jews? Lev. xxiii, 15–20; Num. xxviii, 27–31.
What is meant by, *was fully come?* Mark i, 15.
Why is it mentioned that the day was fully come?
What is meant by, *with one accord?*
What by *all* here?
In what *place* did this probably occur?
On what day of the week was this supposed to have happened?
What other scenes in the life of Christ happened on the first day of the week, or the Christian sabbath?
What did the Jews consider this feast as commemorating?
What remarkable correspondence does this exhibit between the new and the old dispensations?

2. What suddenly took place?
What was it like?
What was the effect?

What is meant by a *sound coming?*
What by, *from heaven?*
How do ordinary storms seem to move?
Why was this sent from this direction?
What is meant by a *rushing* mighty wind?
Was this a wind or a sound *like* wind?
Of what is the wind regarded as an emblem in the Scriptures? John iii, 8.
In what consists the appropriateness of the emblem?
What is meant by its *filling* the house?

3. What appeared unto them?
Where did they sit?
What is meant by *appeared unto them?*
What is meant by *cloven?*
Of what were these cloven tongues an emblem?
What is meant by the expression, *like as of fire?*
What was signified by these tongues of *fire?*
Of whom did the Jews consider fire the emblem?
Had the apostles reason to expect a manifestation of the Spirit in this way? Matt. iii, 11.
Who is meant by each of *them?*

4. With what were they filled?
What did they begin to do?
How did they speak?
Who are meant by *all?*
What is meant by their being *filled* with the Holy Ghost?
What is the Christian's privilege now? Eph. v, 18.
What effects will be produced in the heart when the spirit is thus bestowed? Gal. v, 22, 23.
What is meant by *speaking with other tongues?*
What by, "as the spirit gave them utterance?"
How long did this gift of tongues continue?
Have Christians any Scriptural grounds for expecting the same power now?
Why was it then bestowed?
Could the rapid spread of Christianity be accounted for without it?
Why is it not now needed?

What, in some sense, now answers to the gift of tongues in the church? [Ans. The art of printing.]

5. Who were dwelling at Jerusalem?

From whence had they come?

What is here meant by *dwelling?*

What by *devout?*

What by, out of *every nation* under heaven?

Why was there such a gathering in Jerusalem at this time?

How had the Jews become so widely scattered? Deut. xxviii, 64; Jer. xvi, 13.

6. What happened when this was noised abroad?

How were they affected?

Why?

What was noised abroad?

What is meant by being *noised abroad?*

What by being confounded?

Every man heard them speak in his own language,—was this by a miraculous power of hearing, or did one or more of the apostles speak first in one and then in another language?

7. What further is said of the effect produced upon the multitude?

What did they say to each other?

What is meant by *Galileans?*

Why do they express so much surprise at their being Galileans? John i, 46; vii, 52; Mark xiv, 70.

8. What did they hear?

What is meant by, "our tongue, wherein we were born?"

9 & 11. What places are enumerated in these verses as the residences of those who now filled the room where the apostles were?

Where was Parthia situated?

Where Medea?

From whom were the Elamites descended? Gen. x, 22.

Where was Elam?
What prophet resided here? Dan. viii, 2.
Where is Mesopotamia?
What is it sometimes called in Scripture? [Ans. Padan Aram.]
Who formerly resided here? Gen. xxi, 27, 28.
Where was Judea?
Why is Judea named among these foreign countries?
Where were Cappadocia and Pontus?
What country is here meant by Asia?
Where were Phrygia and Pamphylia?
Where was Egypt?
Were there many Jews here?
Where was Lybia?
Where was Cyrene?
Who are meant by *strangers of Rome?*
Who are meant by the term *proselytes?*
Who were the Cretes?
Where was Arabia?
What did these persons hear them speak?
What is meant by this?
Why was this miracle so surprising and convincing?

12. How were they affected?
Into what state of mind did they come?
What did they say?
What is meant by, "were in doubt?"

13. What did others do and say?
What is meant by mocking?
What by being full of new wine?

LESSON IV.

Peter's Sermon.—Acts ii, 14–36.

What remarkable event is recorded in the last lesson?
How were the multitude affected by it?
To what cause did some of them attribute the power of the disciples?

14. Who stood up to speak?
How did he commence his speech?
What is meant by standing up *with* the eleven?
What by, "lifted up his voice?"
What by, "ye men of Judea," &c.?

15. What does he say of these persons?
What reason does he give for this?
What hour was the *third* hour?
Into how many hours was the Jewish day divided?
How did the fact that this was but the third hour, prove that they could not be drunken?
Are not unregenerate persons prone to attribute religious exercises to any other rather than the true cause?
How do you account for this?

16. What does the apostle say this is?
What is meant by, "this *is*?"
Where is this prophecy recorded? Joel ii, 28–31.

17. Repeat the prophecy.
What is here meant by the *last days*? Gen. xlix, 1; Heb. i, 2.
Why applied to the Christian dispensation, or times of the Messiah?
What is signified by, "I will pour out of my Spirit?"
What by, "upon all flesh?"
What by, "your daughters shall prophesy?"
What by, "shall see visions?"
What by, "shall dream dreams?"
Can you mention some instances when God directed his servants by dreams and visions? Acts vii, 56; ix, 3; x, 3, 10; xvi, 9.
What is here meant by the expression? [Ans. The abundance of spiritual communications that God would grant to his children in the last dispensation.]
Do such miraculous effects now follow the outpouring of the Spirit?
Why are dreams and visions not now used by the Spirit as means of conveying the divine will?

What evidences now mark the presence and outpouring of the Spirit?

18. Upon whom would the Spirit be poured out?
Who are meant by servants and hand-maidens?

19. What would God show?
What is meant by, *will show?*
What by, "wonders in the heaven above?"
What by, "signs in the earth beneath?"
What is signified by *blood?*
What by, "fire and vapor of smoke?"
Could this all apply to the day of Pentecost?
Or even to the destruction of Jerusalem?
What event then is referred to?
How is this event properly connected with the outpouring of the Spirit?

20. What should happen to the sun and moon? When?
What is denoted by these appearances in the sun and moon?
What is meant by the "great and notable day of the Lord?"
Why called the day *of the Lord?*

21. Who only, in these fearful scenes, should be saved?
Who is meant by the Lord here? 1 Cor. i, 2; Rom. x, 12, 13.
What is meant by calling on the *name* of the Lord? Zech. xiii, 9.
What by, "shall be saved?"
What was the fact in reference to the Christians at the destruction of Jerusalem?
What only can save us in the great day of the Lord yet to come?
Are you prepared for that solemn event?

22. Of whom does Peter now commence speaking?

What does he say of him?
Who are meant by *men of Israel?*
Would such an appellation be grateful and conciliating to his hearers?
Why does he style our Lord "Jesus of Nazareth?"
What is meant by his being *approved* of God?
What by *miracles*, and *wonders*, and *signs?*
What by, God's doing then *by* him?
How did these prove his divine mission?
Did our Saviour appeal to these as evidences of his divine authority? See John v, 36; x, 37.
Did the Jews ever deny the reality of his miracles? John xv, 24.
Our Lord is said in the gospel to have performed miracles himself. John ii, 11. How then is it said that *God did* them by him? John xiv, 10, 11.

23. How had he been delivered into their hands?
What had they done to him?
What is meant by *delivered?*
What by the *determinate counsel?*
What by the *foreknowledge* of God?
What was the object of the apostle in exhibiting the death of our Lord, as predetermined by the Almighty?
What is meant by, with *wicked hands?*
If the death of Christ had been determined upon by the divine Being, why were the Jews guilty in his crucifixion?
Did God in the least influence them to kill him?
By what had they been alone prompted in their course toward Jesus?
Had they the least intention of fulfilling the will of God?
Does, then, the foreknowledge of God in any measure affect the free agency of men?
In overruling the acts of wicked men in such a manner as to accomplish his own divine and wise purposes, does the wicked intention of these persons lose any of its guilt?

24. What had God done to him?

Why were the pains of death loosed?
Of what was his resurrection a proof, and why?
What is meant by, "having loosed the pains of death?"
What is meant by, holden of it?
Why was it not possible that he should be holden of it? John v, 26.

25. What inspired writer had referred to this?
What had David said?
Where may this quotation be found? Psa. xvi, 8–11.
What is meant by, "I foresaw the Lord always before my face?"
Is not this state of mind most desirable?
What is meant by, "he is on my right hand?"
What by, *be moved?* Psa. cxxv, 1; lxii, 2.

26. What does he say of his heart?
What of his tongue?
What of his flesh?
What is meant by his *heart* rejoicing?
What by his *tongue* being glad?
What by his flesh?
What by its *resting in hope?*
May these words be appropriately used by the dying Christian?

27. Where would his soul not be left?
What would he not suffer?
What is here meant by *soul?* [Ans. Me, myself.]
What by *hell?* Verse 31.
What is then meant by the expression, Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell? [Ans. Thou wilt not leave me in the grave.] See Notes on Acts.
Who is meant by "thy Holy One?"
What by *seeing* corruption?

28. What was made known to him?
With what should he be filled?
What is meant by, "thou hast made known?"
What by, "the ways of life?"

What by, being filled with joy *with thy countenance?*
What now fills the heart of the Christian with joy?

29. What does Peter say of David?
Why is he termed the *patriarch* David?
To whom is this term usually applied?
Why does the apostle thus emphasize the fact of his death?
How were the ancient sepulchres constructed?
Of what was this an additional confirmation?

30. What is David here styled?
What had God promised to him?
How had the promise been confirmed?
What is a *prophet?*
Where is this promise recorded? 2 Sam. vii, 11, 16. David refers to it in Psa. lxxxix, 35, 37.
What is meant by the "fruit of his loins?"
What by, "according to the flesh?"
Is it implied in this that Jesus had another, besides his human, nature?
What is meant by *raising him up* "to sit on his throne?"
Were the Jews expecting the literal accomplishment of this?

31. What did David see before?
Of what did he speak?
What did he say?

32. What does the apostle say of Jesus?
To whom does he refer by *we?*
To how many did he show himself at one time? 1 Cor. xv, 4–7.
How were these persons eminently fitted to be witnesses of the resurrection of Christ?

33. What further does Peter say of Jesus?
What is meant by, "being by the right hand of God exalted?"
What by, "having received from the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost?"

When was this promise made? John xiv, 26.
What is meant by, "he hath shed forth?"
To what does *this* refer?

34. What does the apostle say of David? What had he said of himself?

What is meant by, "is not ascended into the heavens?" See Notes on Acts.
Where has David recorded these words? Psa. cx, 1.
Who is here meant by *the Lord?* [Ans. Jehovah. In our translation of the Old Testament the Hebrew word Jehovah, translated Lord, is printed in small capitals, to distinguish it from Adonai—Lord—used in reference to kings, masters, &c., as a title of respect. The title Jehovah is given to no other being but God.]
What is here meant by *my Lord?*
What is implied by David's using this term in reference to Christ?
What is implied in, "Sit thou on my right hand?"
In what sense was Christ the Lord of David?

35. Till when was he to remain there?

What is implied in this?

36. What does Peter say Israel should know?

What is meant by "the house of Israel?"
What by, know *assuredly?*
What by, God *hath made?*
What by, *that same* Jesus?
What by, "both Lord and Christ?"

LESSON V.

Effect of Peter's Discourse.

Chap. ii, 37–47.

What was the subject of the last lesson?
What had he succeeded in proving as announced in the thirty-sixth verse?
What was there in this calculated to excite their fears and to produce conviction of guilt?

37. How were they affected when they heard this?

What did they say to Peter and the apostles?
What is meant by, "they were pricked in their heart?"
What truth particularly tended to awaken their convictions?
Is the treatment that the Saviour now receives at the hands of impenitent sinners, in any wise similar to that of the Jews?
How should they be affected by this?
What state of mind is implied in the question they proposed to Peter?

38. How did Peter answer them?
What should they then receive?
What is true repentance?
Is it enough to be convicted of sin and acknowledge it?
Or to be terrified, and tremble at the consequences of sin?
Does repentance consist in continually sinning, and trusting in a merciful God for forgiveness?
Or in tears and deep temporary emotion alone?
Or does it imply sorrow *without* hope of forgiveness, or despair?
How does true penitence differ from all these states of mind?
What is baptism?
By whom was it instituted? Matt. xxviii, 19.
What is signified by this ordinance?
What is meant by their being baptized "in the name of Jesus Christ?"
What by, "for the remission of sins?"
Does baptism itself remit sin?
How would baptism be connected with this?
Does the gift of the Holy Ghost here promised refer to his miraculous powers?
What is meant?
Is this the privilege of all believers?

39. To whom was the promise given?
What promise did he refer to? Verse 17.
What is meant by its being *unto you?*
What by, "to your children?"
May not this promise also serve as an encouragement to parents and guardians?

What is meant by, "all that are afar off?"
What by, "even as many as the Lord our God shall call?"
Have you been thus called?
Whose fault, then, will it be if you are not saved?

40. What further did Peter do?
What did he say?
What is meant by *testify?*
What by *exhort?*
What by, "save yourselves?" 2 Cor. vi, 17.
What by, "untoward generation?"
What should be the course of every penitent sinner in reference to his wicked associates?
Will this be the better course even for these associates themselves?
Why?

41. Who were then baptized?
How many were added to their number?
What is meant by, "gladly received his word?"
On what day is it implied that they were baptized?
When did the discourse of Peter commence? Verse 15.
Would it seem to have been possible *after* his discourse to have baptized so many by immersion on the same day, and in the city of Jerusalem?
To whom were these three thousand added?

42. What is said of these new converts?
What is meant by, "continued steadfastly?"
What by, the "apostle's doctrine?"
What by, *fellowship?*
What by, "in breaking of bread?"
What by, "in prayers?"

43. What came upon every soul?
What was done by the apostles?
What is here meant by *fear?*
What caused this?
What is meant by *every soul?*
What by, "wonders and signs?"

What had the Saviour promised them? Mark xvi, 17.

44. What did those that believed do?
What is meant by, "were together?"
What is meant by, "had all things common?" See Notes on Acts.
Did the apostles *require* this of all that believed? Acts v, 4.
Is there any argument found here for an intercommunity of goods, or a common fund in the church?

45. What did they do with their possessions?
Upon whom did they bestow the proceeds?
What difference between *possessions* and *goods*?
Is it implied by this that they gave *all* they possessed?
What peculiar reasons were there for such a course at this time?

46. How did they continue to be engaged?
In what manner did they eat their meat?
What is meant by "continuing daily?"
What by, with "one accord?"
Why did they frequent the temple?
What is meant by "breaking bread from house to house?"
What by, "eating their meat?"
What by, "with gladness and singleness of heart?"
What is said in 1 Cor. x, 31?

47. How were they engaged?
How did the people regard them?
What happened daily?
What is here meant by "praising God?"
What is meant by their "having favor with all the people?"
For what cause did they enjoy this?
In what sense did the *Lord* add them to the church?
What evidence have we here that a revival may continue day after day?
How was this secured by the early church in Jerusalem?
What is meant by, "such as should be saved?"
What interesting incidents, since the death of Christ, have we noticed thus far in our study of the Acts?

LESSON VI.

The Healing of the Lame Man—Peter's Discourse concerning the Miracle. Acts iii, 1–26.

What was the subject of the last lesson?

1. What is said of Peter and John?
At what hour?
What o'clock was this?
What were the other hours of prayer? Acts ii, 15; x, 9.
Why did the apostles frequent the *temple* to pray?

2. Who was carried?
Where was he laid?
For what purpose?
Was it customary to place the diseased and maimed in conspicuous positions? Luke xvi, 20; Mark x, 46; John ix, 1–8.
Had the ancients any hospitals or alms-houses?
Why would the gate of the temple be a peculiarly favorable place for an object of charity?
What can you relate concerning this gate called beautiful?
What is meant by *alms*?

3. Whom did this man see?
What did he do?
4. What did Peter do?
What did he say?
What is meant by his "fastening his eyes upon him?"
Why did he gaze so intently upon him?
Why did he desire the lame man to look upon them?

5. What did the lame man do?
What did he expect?
6. What, then, said Peter?

What did he bid him do?

In whose name?

Of what have we an exhibition in the first clause of the verse? [Ans. Of the poverty as well as of the generosity of the apostles.]

What marked difference is exhibited between the worldly prospects of Peter and those who pretend now to be his successors?

What did he mean by, "such as I have?"

What by, "in the name of Jesus Christ?"

Why is the title, "of Nazareth," added?

How could this *lame* man obey this command?

In what respect is the sinner's case like that of this man?

7. What did he do to him?

What immediately happened?

8. What is then said of the lame man?

Why would he at first naturally *leap*, then *stand*, and then *walk?*

What Old Testament prophecy was literally fulfilled by this miracle? Isa. xxxv, 6.

Why did he enter the temple?

Why praise *God* instead of Peter?

9. Who saw the formerly lame man thus engaged?

10. Whom did they know him to be?

How were they affected?

How had the people become so well acquainted with this man?

What evidence does this fact afford of the reality of the miracle?

11. What is said of the lame man?

Whither did the people run together?

How were they moved by the miracle?

What is meant by, "as the lame man—*held* Peter and John?"

Why did he thus cling to the apostles?

Who are meant by, "all the people?"

Where was *Solomon's porch?* and why so called?
Why did they run thither?

12. What did Peter say to the people?
What is here meant by, he *answered* unto the people?
What is meant by, "our own power or holiness?"
What was there commendable in the present conduct of Peter?

13. Who had glorified Jesus Christ?
What had they done to him?
Why does he style the divine Being the *God of Abraham?* &c. (Compare Matt. xxii, 32; Exod. iii, 6, 15.)
How had he glorified his Son Jesus Christ in the miracle that had just been accomplished?
In what sense had they "delivered up" Jesus? (Note on Acts ii, 23.)
How had they "denied him" in the presence of Pilate?
What is meant by his being *determined* to let him go?
What evidence of this is given in the gospel narrative? (See Matt. xxvii, 18, 23; Luke xxiii, 4, 14, 22; John xix, 12.)

14. Whom had they denied?
Whom had they desired in his place?
Who is meant by "the Holy One, and the Just?" Acts ii, 27; iv, 27; Rev. iii, 7; John x, 36; Psa. xvi, 10.
To what does the term *Just* here refer?
What is meant by their desiring a murderer to be granted unto them?
What murderer had they chosen in preference to Christ? Matt. xxvii, 21.

15. Whom had they killed?
What had God done for him?
Who had been witnesses of his resurrection?
What is here meant by the term *Prince?* (Compare Heb. ii, 10; xii, 2.)
What by the term *life?*
Why is Jesus styled the "Prince of life?" John i, 4; v, 21.

How had this aggravated the sin of the Jews?

16. What had made this man whole?
What had faith, which is by Him, given this man?

What is here meant by, "his name?"
What by, "through faith in his name?"
Whose faith was this, the apostles' or the lame man's, or the faith of both combined, that wrought the cure?
What is here meant by *strong*?
What by, "perfect soundness?"
Why could there have been no deception in this miracle?

17. How does Peter say they had done this?

Why does Peter call them *brethren?*
What is the meaning of "I wot?"
In what did their ignorance consist?
Did their ignorance save them from the guilt of their conduct?
From whence did their ignorance of Christ arise?
Is *willful* ignorance of our duty itself a sin?

18. By whom had these things been shown?
What had they showed in reference to Christ?
Who had fulfilled them?

What is meant by, God having shown this by the mouth of *all* his prophets?
What is meant by, "he hath so fulfilled?"
Did the divine intention, and the fulfillment of prophecy, excuse the Jews for their treatment of Christ?
Why did they not?

19. What does Peter exhort them to do?
For what purpose?
When would their sins be blotted out?
What should cause this refreshing?

What is here meant by *repent?*
What by, "be converted?"
What by, "that your sins may be *blotted out?*"

What does the Almighty say of himself in Isa. xliii, 25?
From whence is the figure derived? [Ans. From the crossing or scratching out of inscriptions upon waxed tablets or parchment. Job xiii, 26.]
What is meant by, *when* the times of refreshing? &c.
What is meant by, "times of refreshing?"
What by, "from the presence of the Lord?"

20. Who should be sent?
To what event does this allude?
What is meant by, "which before was preached unto you?"

21. What must receive him?
Until what times?
Who had spoken of these times?
By whose mouth?
What is meant by the "heaven receiving him?"
Why *must* this be?
What is meant by the "times of restitution?"
What by, "since the world began?" [Ans. From the most early times.]

22. What had Moses sent unto the fathers?
How should they receive this prophet?
Where had Moses thus spoken? Deut. xviii, 15–19.
On what occasion was this spoken? Deut. xviii, 11–14.
Who are meant by the *fathers?*
What is here meant by *prophet?* [Ans. Teacher, instructor.]
By what authority does Peter now apply this prophecy to Christ?
Was the promised Messiah to exercise this office? Isa. lxi, 1–3.
What is meant by *raising him up?*
What by, "of your brethren?"
Was this true of our Lord? Heb. ii, 11, 16, 17.
What is meant by, "like unto me?"
Can you mention any respects in which our Lord resembled Moses?

Why would the prophecy of Moses, as referring to Jesus, have great weight upon the minds of the Jewish hearers?

23. What should come to pass?

What is meant by, *every soul?*

What by, which will not *hear* that prophet?

What by, "shall be destroyed?" [Ans. Shall be cut off from his portion with God's people. See Notes.]

Was the being cut off from the rites and privileges of the nation a severe penalty among the Jews? Exod. xxx, 33; Num. xv, 31; Lev. vii, 21.

What punishment does Peter refer to here?

What will be the doom of those who reject Christ and his gospel?

24. Who also had foretold these days?

What is meant by *all* the prophets?

How was Samuel considered by the Jews? (See Notes.)

Were there any prophets between Moses and Samuel?

Did Samuel prophesy of Messiah? 2 Sam. vii, 16, 25, 29.

What is meant by *these days?*

25. Whose children did Peter say they were?

What was this covenant?

How were they the "children of the prophets?"

What is meant by *covenant?*

In what sense were they the children of the *covenant?*

Where is this covenant found? Gen. xii, 3; xxii, 18.

26. To whom had Jesus been first sent?

For what purpose?

How had they enjoyed the first benefits of the Saviour's mission? Matt. x, 56; Luke xxiv, 47.

Does *raised up* refer here to his resurrection, or his appointment to an office, or a mission?

How does he turn the sinner from his iniquity?

In what respects may this be said to confer a blessing upon a man?

Do these words imply that Jesus turns away every one from his iniquity whether he will or not?

For whom only does he perform this work? John i, 12.
Has Christ blessed you by turning you away from your iniquities?
If not, where is the fault?
And what must be the consequences?

LESSON VII.

Peter and John before the Sanhedrim—The united Prayer of the Disciples, and the Descent of the Holy Ghost.—Acts iv, 1–31.

What miracle is related in the last lesson?
Whose address is recorded in the third chapter?
What was the object of Peter in this address?

1. Who came upon them while they were speaking?
Who were speaking?
Who were the *priests*?
Who is meant by the "captain of the temple?"
Who by the *Sadducees?*
Why were they particularly enraged?
What is meant by, "came upon them?"

2. How were they affected toward the apostles?
Why were they thus grieved?
What is here meant by *grieved?*
Why were they vexed with the apostles for "teaching the people?"
What is meant by preaching *through Jesus* the resurrection?

3. What did they do to the apostles?
Where did they put them?
Why did they confine them before their examination?
What is meant by *laying hands* upon them?
What by, putting them *in hold?*

What is denoted by *even-tide?*

4. What is said of many that heard the word?

How large was the number of the men?

What is meant by *howbeit?*

What has usually been the effect of persecution upon the church?

What is here meant by the term *men?* Luke xi, 31; Rom. iv, 8.

Who are included in this number, five thousand?

5, 6. What came to pass on the morrow?

Who are meant by the *rulers?*

Who by the *elders?*

Who were the *scribes?*

Who is said, in John xviii, 13, to have been high priest?

How could Annas be said to be high priest?

Who was Caiphas?

Is anything certain known of John and Alexander?

Who are meant by the kindred of the high priest?

What assembly was this? Verse 15.

7. Where did they place the apostles?

What did they ask them?

What is implied in the question they asked the apostles?

What did they admit by this question? [Ans. The reality of the miracle.]

Through whose aid did they suppose miracles were sometimes performed? Mark iii, 22.

8. With what was Peter filled?

What did he say unto them?

What is meant by being filled with the Holy Ghost?

What had been promised the apostles when summoned before human tribunals? Matt. x, 19, 20.

What trait of character does Peter exhibit in his present defense before the council?

How had Peter conducted before the same assembly before this? Luke xxii.

What had made Peter so bold?

What may we learn from the respectful language with which Peter introduces his address?

9. Of what was Peter ready to give an account?

What is meant by *impotent?*

10. To whom would he make known the cause of the cure?

By whose name had it been accomplished?

What had they done to him?

What had God done for him?

What is meant by the *name* of Jesus Christ?

Why does he mention Nazareth, the place of his birth?

Why continually insist upon the resurrection of Christ?

11. What does Peter say this is?

What does he mean by, *this is?*

From whence did Peter quote this prophecy? Psalm cxviii, 22.

Did our Lord ever apply this to himself? Matt. xxi, 42–45.

Who are meant by the *builders?*

What is meant by, "set at naught?"

How did this apply to their treatment of Christ?

What is meant by, "is become the head of the corner?" Isa. xxviii, 16; 1 Peter ii, 6.

12. In whom only is there salvation?

What reason for this does the apostle give?

What is meant by *salvation?* Matt. i, 2; Luke iv, 18; Rom. viii, 21.

What connection was there between his present remark and the cause of his present examination?

What is meant by, "there is none other name?"

What by, "under heaven?"

What by, "given among men?"

What, then, must ever be the fate of those who reject Christ, or neglect so great salvation?

13. What did the council see?

What did they also perceive?

How were they affected by this?

Of what did they take knowledge?
What is here meant by *boldness?*
What by, "having perceived?"
What by, unlearned and *ignorant* men? [Ans. *Unlettered* men and *private* persons, in distinction from those who held offices.]
What is meant by *marveled?*
What by, "took knowledge of them?"
From what did they infer that the apostles had been with Jesus?
How ought Christians to live before the world?
What will be the effect of such a life?

14. Whom did they behold?
What effect had his presence?
Why could they say nothing against it?

15. What did they command the apostles to do?
What did they then do among themselves?
Why were they removed from the council room?
What is meant by *conferred?*

16. What did they say?
What did they acknowledge had been done?
To whom was this manifest?
What is meant by *notable?*

17. What did they desire to prevent?
What did they determine to do?
What is meant by, "*straitly* threatening them?"
What is meant by, "in this name?"
Why did they not administer summary punishment upon the apostles at this time?

18. What did they then do?
What did they command them?

19. What did Peter and John answer?
To what do they in this answer appeal? [Ans. To the consciences of their hearers.]
What is meant by, "in the sight of God?"
What by, to "hearken unto you?"

What by, *more* than unto God?
What by, "judge ye?"
What may we learn from this answer of the apostles?

20. What did the apostles say they could not but speak?
What is meant by, we *cannot* but speak?

21. What did the rulers further do?
What then?
What did they fail to find?
On whose account?
How were the people affected by the miracle?
What is here meant by, "because of the people?"
What by, *all men?*
What by, glorifying God?
Why did they glorify God?

22. How old was the man?
How did this tend to magnify the miracle?

23. Where did the apostles go?
What did they report?
What is meant by, "their own company?"
What by, reported?
Why did they relate these things to them?

24. What did the disciples do when they heard this?
What did they say?
What is signified by their "lifting up their voice to God?"
What by, "with one accord?"
What is implied in their invocation, "Lord, thou art God?"
Why did they commence their prayer in this way at this time?
To whom should we go in our trials?

25. By whom had God spoken?
What had he said?

Where is this passage recorded? Psa. ii, 1, 2.
Who are meant by *heathen?*
What by, their *raging?*
What by, "imagine vain things?"
What is the force of the prophecy and its application to the present circumstances?

26. What is said of the kings of the earth?
What of the rulers?
Against whom?
Who are here meant by the terms, "kings of the earth, and the rulers?"
What is meant by, their "standing up?"
What by, "were gathered together?"
What by, "against the Lord, and against *his Christ?*" (See Notes.)
Whose enemies also are the enemies of Christ? Luke x, 16.
Is it not a fearful thing to be an enemy of God?

27. Whom had God anointed?
Who were gathered together against him?
What is meant by, "of a truth?"
What by, "thy holy *child* Jesus?"
What by, "whom thou hast anointed?"
What Herod is here alluded to?
Who was Pontius Pilate?
In what sense were Herod and Pilate united against Jesus? Luke xxiii, 1–12.
Who are meant by the Gentiles here?

28. For what were they gathered together?
What is the meaning of this? (See Notes.)

29. What do they beseech the Lord to behold?
What did they beseech him to grant unto his servants?
What is meant by, "behold their threatenings?"
Do they desire to be saved from persecution?
What must we admire in the spirit they exhibit?

30. How do they ask God to help them?

What is meant by, "stretching forth thy hand to heal?"
What by, "signs and wonders?"
What by, their being "done by the name of Jesus?"
Why do they ask for such an exhibition of the divine power?

31. What happened when they had prayed?
With what were they filled?
What did they do?
Of what was the descent of the Spirit an evidence?
What is meant by, the place *was shaken?*
What may we learn from these continual descents of the Holy Ghost?
Can the divine life in the soul continue without frequent baptisms from on high?
How may the influences of the Spirit be secured?
How continued?
What enabled them to speak the word with boldness?

LESSON VIII.

The Union and Liberality of the Church —The Hypocrisy and Death of Ananias and Sapphira.—Acts iv, 32–37; v, 1–16.

What were the subjects of the preceding lesson?
What had they received in answer to united prayer?

32. What is said of the multitude of them that believed?
How did they regard what they possessed?
How large was the multitude of the disciples? Verse 4.
What is meant by their being of *one heart* and of *one soul?*
What by, "neither *said* any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own?"
What by, "they had all things in common?" (See Notes.)

33. How did the apostles bear witness of the resurrection?

What was upon them all?
What is meant by, "with great power?"
What seems to have been the principal theme of the apostles?
Why was this?
What is meant by, "*great grace* was upon them all?"

34, 35. Were there any among them that *lacked?*
What secured this general plenty?
How was distribution made?
What is here meant by *lacked?*
What is meant by, *as many* here?
What is meant by, laying "them down at the apostles' feet?"
By whom was the distribution at this time made?
What caused this willingness in their hearts thus to part with their goods?
What may we learn from their example?

36. Who is particularly mentioned for his liberality?
What was the signification of his name?
What was he, and from whence?
What, probably, gave him his surname?
By whom was it given?
What was a Levite, and what his duties?
Where was Cyprus?
Why had Barnabas come to Jerusalem?

37. What is said of him?
Why, probably, did he sell his property in Cyprus? (See Notes.)
Mention some of the important lessons taught in this chapter. (See Notes.)

Acts v, 1–16.

1. What man and his wife are here mentioned?
What is meant by *possessions?* Verse 3.

2. What did he keep back?
Who was privy to it?
What did he bring?
Where did he place it?
What is meant by, *kept back?*
What by, being *privy* to it?
In what did his sin consist?
Was he under any other obligation than a voluntary one to offer up his possessions?
What did they profess by laying it at the apostles' feet?

3. What did Peter say to him?
How did Peter know that Ananias was a deceiver?
What did he mean by, "why hath *Satan filled thy heart?*" Luke xxii, 3; John xiii, 17.
Whose personality does this establish?
If Satan tempted him, why was he at fault?
Is it a sin to be *tempted* by the devil?
When does temptation become sin?
What is meant by, "to lie to the Holy Ghost?"

4. What did Peter ask Ananias concerning the land?
Unto whom does he say he had lied?
What is meant by, *while it remained?*
How was it in his power after it was sold?
What is meant by, "conceived this thing in thy heart?"
What by, "thou hast not lied unto men?"
What evidence is there in this verse that the Holy Ghost is God? (Compare verse 3.)
Why was his peculiarly a lie against the Spirit? (See Notes.)

5. How did these words affect Ananias?
What came on all them that heard these things?
What is meant by, "gave up the ghost?"
How only can his sudden death be accounted for?
Why did so severe a judgment follow this sin? (See Notes.)

What was there in this judgment calculated to excite fear?

6. What did the young men do?

Where did they carry him?

Who are meant by the *young men?*

What is meant by, "they wound him up?" John xi, 44; xix, 40.

Where did the Jews bury their dead?

Why did they bury him so suddenly?

7. Who afterward came in?

How long after?

Had she heard of the fate of her husband?

8. What did Peter ask her?

What did she answer?

What is meant by, for *so much?*

9. What did Peter say to her?

Who did he say were at the door?

For what purpose?

In what sense did they *tempt* the Spirit of the Lord?

What is meant by, "behold the feet of them?"

What by, shall "*carry thee out?*"

10. What immediately happened to her?

Who came in?

What did they find?

What did they do with her?

11. What was the effect of this occurrence?

Why should fear come upon the church?

What may we learn from this solemn account?

12. What was done by the hands of the apostles?

Where were they all?

What is meant by, "by the hands of the apostles?"

What are signs and wonders?

What is meant by, "they were all with one accord in Solomon's porch?"

13. What is said of the rest?
How were the people affected toward them?
Who are meant by *the rest?*
What is meant by, joining themselves to them?
Why were they afraid to join themselves to the apostles?
What is meant by, "the people magnified them?"

14. What is said of the increase of believers?
Why called *believers?*
What is meant by, their being added *to the Lord?*
Does not this verse contradict the thirteenth?

15. Where did they bring the sick?
Where did they lay them?
For what purpose?
With what is this verse connected by *insomuch?* [Ans. With the first clause of the twelfth verse. See Notes.]
What is the difference between *couches* and *beds?*
Why did they think the shadow of Peter could heal them?
Were those who were healed under these circumstances healed by *the shadow* of Peter?
By whose power was the cure accomplished?
Are there any other similar instances recorded? Acts xix, 11, 12; Matt. ix, 20, 21.

16. Who came unto them?
From whence?
What did they bring with them?
What was done for these?
What is meant by, being "vexed with unclean spirits?"

LESSON IX.

Imprisonment, Escape, and Trial of the Apostles.—Acts v, 17–42.

What painful event is recorded in the last lesson?
What was the state of the church at this time? Ver. 14.

17. What did the high priest then do?
Who besides rose up?
To what sect did they belong?
With what were they filled?
Who, probably, was the high priest? John xi, 49, 50.
Who are meant by, "they that were with him?"
What is meant by *sect*?
Why did the Sadducees lead in this persecution against the apostles?
What is meant by, "being filled with indignation?"

18. What did they do to the apostles?
Where did they put them?
What is meant by, "they laid their hands on the apostles?"

19. What happened in the night?
What did the angel do to them?
Was this a supernatural being sent to rescue them, or did an earthquake open the gates, and thus liberate them? (See Notes.)
What is said in Psalm xxiv, 7?
Why was this deliverance granted at the present time?

20. What did the angel say to them?
Why were they to go and stand in the *temple*?
What is meant by, "all the words of this life?"

21. What did the apostles do?
Who came?
Whom did they call together?
Where did they send?

What is there commendable in the example of the apostles?
When were the devout Jews accustomed to attend their devotions? Luke xxi, 38; John viii, 2.
Why did he call the council?
What is meant by, the senate of the children of Israel?

22, 23. What did the officers discover when they came to the prison?
What did they report upon their return?
24. What effect had this upon the high priest and his company?
What is meant by, "they doubted of them?"
What by, "whereunto this would grow?"
Who were the chief priests?

25. What intelligence did one then bring?
26. Who then went forth?
What did they do?
Why did they refrain from violence?
Why did they fear the people would stone them?

27, 28. What did they do with the apostles?
What did the high priest ask them?
With what had they filled Jerusalem?
What did he say they intended to do?
What is meant by their having filled Jerusalem with their doctrine?
Who is meant by, *this man?*
What by their intending to bring this man's blood upon us? Acts ii, 23; iii, 14, 15.
What did the Jews answer Pilate when he was unwilling to bear the responsibility of Christ's death? Matt. xxvii, 25.

29. What answer did the apostles make?
30. Whom had God raised up?
What is here meant by raising up Jesus?
What by, hanging him on a *tree?*

31. What had God done to Jesus?
For what purpose?
What is meant by, *exalted* him *with his right hand?*
What by, "to be a Prince and a Saviour?"
What by, "his giving repentance and forgiveness of sins to Israel?"
In what sense is repentance a *gift* of Christ?

32. What do the apostles say of themselves?
Who also was a witness of this?
What is here meant by *these things?*
How was the Holy Ghost a witness of these things? Acts ii, 4.

33. How were they affected when they heard these things?
What did they take counsel to do?
What is meant by, their being *cut to the heart?*
Why was this calculated to produce such an effect?
What is meant by their *taking counsel?*

34. Who stood up in the council?
How was he regarded by the people?
What did he command?
Who was Gamaliel? (See Notes.)
What is meant by being a *doctor of the law?*
Who was one of his pupils? Acts xxii, 3.
What is meant by, "putting the apostles forth?"
What by, a *little space?*

35. What did he say unto them?
What is meant by, "take heed to yourselves?"
What had they intended to do? Verse 33.

36. Who had risen up before this?
What had he boasted?
How many had joined him?
What was the end of those that obeyed him?
Can you give any further information of Theudas?
What is meant by his "boasting himself to be somebody?"

What by, "brought to naught?"

37. Who arose after Theudas?
In what days?
What was his success?
What his end?
What the end of his followers?

What can you relate of Judas, and the circumstances of his revolt?
What is meant by, the "days of the taxing?" Luke ii, 1, 2.
What is meant by *dispersed?*

38. What did he advise them to do in reference to the apostles?
What reason does he give for this advice?

What is meant by, "*refrain* from these men?"
What by, this *counsel* or *work?*
What by, its being of men?

39. What would happen if it was of God?
Why did he advise this?

What is meant by its being of God?
What by, *haply?*
How would opposing the apostles be fighting against God?
In refusing to obey the instructions of the servants of God, whom do we resist?
What must be the consequence of such a course?
What does Gamaliel's argument prove in reference to Christianity, as it still exists?

40. Did his counsel prevail?
What did they do to the apostles?
What did they command them?
What then did they do?

How far did they agree with Gamaliel?
Why did they beat them?

41. What were the feelings of the apostles as they left the council?
Why did they rejoice?
What is meant by *counted worthy?*
What by *suffering shame?*
Why did they *rejoice* on this account? 1 Peter iv, 13; Col. i, 24; Phil. iii, 10.
What enables men to rejoice under these circumstances? 2 Cor. iv, 18.
How should we esteem the shame of the cross?
42. What did the apostles do?
At what seasons did they teach in the temple? [Ans. At the hours of prayer.]
What is meant by their teaching and preaching in every house?
Why did they not obey their rulers? Verse 29.
What may we learn from this example of the apostles?

LESSON X.

The Seven Deacons—Arrest of Stephen. Acts vi, 1–15.

What events were recorded in the last lesson?
1. What is said of the number of the disciples in those days?
Among whom did murmurings arise?
What was the subject of complaint?
What *days* are here referred to?
Who were the *Grecians?*
Who are meant by the *Hebrews?*
What is meant by a *murmuring?*
Why would jealousy be likely to arise between them?
What is meant by the "daily ministration?"
2. What did the twelve do?
What did they say?
Who are meant by the *twelve?*
What is meant by, "it is not reason?"

What by, "leaving the word of God?"
What by, "serving tables?"

3. Whom were the disciples to look out?
For what purpose were they appointed?
What is meant by, "look ye out?"
What is meant by, "honest report?"
What by, "full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom?"
What by, "whom we may appoint?"

4. What did the apostles say of themselves?
What is meant by, "giving themselves continually to prayer?"
What by, the "ministry of the word?"

5. How did this plan affect the multitude?
Whom did they choose?
What signal evidence of his piety and courage did Stephen afterward give? (See Acts viii.)
What further do we hear of Philip? Acts viii, 5
What was a *proselyte*?
Where was Antioch?
Where were these persons placed?
In what exercise did they then engage?

6. What did they then do?
What is meant by, "setting them before the apostles?"
Why was it highly appropriate that they should engage in prayer?
Why did they lay their hands upon them?

7. What is said of the word of God?
What of the number of the disciples?
Who in particular were obedient to the faith?
What is meant by, the "word of God increasing?"
What by, "obedient to the faith?"
Why is their conversion particularly noticed?

8. What is said of Stephen?
What did he do?
What is meant by his being "full of faith and power?"

9. Who arose against him?

For what purpose?
Who are meant by the synagogue of the *Libertines?*
Who are meant by *Cyrenians?*
Who by *Alexandrians?*
Who by, "them of Cilicia?"
What is here meant by *Asia?*
What is meant by disputing?

10. What were they not able to resist?
What is meant by *resist* here?
What by *wisdom* and *spirit?*

11. What then did they do?
What did these suborned men say?
What is meant by *suborned?*
What by, "blasphemous words?"
What by, "against Moses?" (See verse 14.)
What by, "against God?" (See verse 14.)
Had Stephen really blasphemed?
What may Stephen have said that they accounted as blasphemy? (See Notes.)
Whom had the Jews before accused of the same crime? Matt. xxvi, 60, 61.

12. Whom did they stir up?
What did they do to Stephen?
What is meant by *stirred up?*
Who are meant by *they?*
Why by the elders and scribes?
What is meant by, "came upon him?"
What by, the *council?*

13. Whom did they set up?
What did these witnesses say?
Why are these called *false witnesses?*
Why did they account what they had heard as blasphemy?
What is meant by, "this holy place?"
What by, the *law?*

14. What did they say they had heard him say?

What is meant by, *this place?*
Had our Lord foretold the destruction of Jerusalem? Matt. xxiv.
May Stephen have alluded to this?
What is meant by, "changing the customs?" &c.
Had Stephen, probably, affirmed this?

15. Who directed their attention to Stephen?
What was the appearance of his face?
Why, probably, did they fasten their eyes upon him?
What is meant by, "the face of an angel?"
Was the same appearance bestowed upon any other person? Exod. xxxiv, 29.
Was there a miracle performed on Stephen's countenance?
What effect will innocence, integrity, and piety, often have upon a person's countenance?

LESSON XI.

Stephen's Defense before the Sanhedrim. Acts vii, 1–29.

Where was Stephen at the close of the last lesson?
What charge had been made against him? Acts vi, 13, 14.

1. What did the high priest say?
What things did he mean?

2. What did Stephen say?
Who had appeared to Abraham?
Where was he then dwelling?
How did St. Luke *know* what Stephen said?
Why would this historical sketch be calculated to win the favorable attention of his hearers?
What seems to be the scope of the apostle's argument? (See Notes.)
What is meant by the God of glory?
Why does he style Abraham *our* father?
Where was Mesopotamia?

Where was *Charran?*

3. What did God say to Abraham?
Where did he direct him to go?
4. What did Abraham do?
When did he remove from Charran?
Whither did he then go?
What land is here referred to?

5. Did God give Abraham an inheritance in this land?
But what did he promise him?
What is meant by *inheritance?*
What by, "not so much as to set his foot on?"
Repeat the promise made to Abraham. Gen. xii, 7.
How did he give it to him as a possession if he had *no inheritance* in it?

6. What did God assure him?
What is meant by, *on this wise?*
What by, *his seed?*
What by, their *sojourning* in a strange *land?*
What by, "bringing them into bondage?"
What by, "entreating them evil?"
How long does Moses say they were in bondage? Exod. xii, 40, 41.
How long does Stephen say in this verse?
How do you reconcile the two accounts? (See Notes.)

7. What does God say of the nation to whom they should be in bondage?
What should happen after that?
What is meant by, "will I judge?"
How did he punish the Egyptians?
What is meant by, "in this place?"

8. What did he give them?
Who was the son of Abraham?
What did he do to Isaac?
Who was Isaac's son?

Who were the sons of Jacob?
What is meant by, the "covenant of circumcision?"
Where is it recorded? Gen. xvii, 4–10.
Who are meant by, the "twelve patriarchs?"
Why so called?

9. What is said of the patriarchs?
What is envy?
Why did they envy Joseph? Gen. xxxvii, 3–11.
In what sense was God with him?

10. What did God do for him?
In whose sight did he give him favor and wisdom?
What did the king of Egypt make him?
What is meant by *favor* and *wisdom?*
What by, *all his house?*

11. What came over the land of Egypt and Canaan?
What besides?
Who found no sustenance?
What is meant by *dearth?*
What by *sustenance?*

12. Where did Jacob hear there was corn?
What did he do?
What is meant by *corn?*
Did all Jacob's sons go at first? Gen. xlii.

13. What happened upon their second visit to Egypt?
To whom were Joseph's brethren made known?
What is meant by, "made known?"

14. For whom did Joseph send?
How many were there of them?
How many are "threescore and fifteen?"
How many are said to have come into Egypt with Jacob in Gen. xlvi, 27?
How do you reconcile the two accounts? (See Notes.)

15. Where did Jacob go?
Where did he die?
Who besides Jacob?
16. Where were they carried?
Where laid?
Where was Sychem?
Who were buried in Sychem?
Where was Jacob buried? Gen. l, 13.
Who is said in Gen. xxxiii, 18, 19, to have purchased a portion of land of Emmor or Hamor?
How do you reconcile this with the statement in this verse that *Abraham* bought it? (See Notes.) [Ans. The most probable opinion is, that the word Abraham is an interpolation, and not found in the original, having been introduced through the mistake of some transcriber, who did not see any subject or nominative for the verb bought immediately adjoining, not noticing that Jacob, in the preceding verse, was its appropriate subject.]
17. What happened as the promised time drew nigh?
What is meant by the time of promise?
18. Who arose?
What is meant by, "which knew not Joseph?"
How is his ignorance of Joseph accounted for? (See Notes.)
19. How did he treat the children of Israel?
What did they do with their young children?
What is meant by, *dealt subtly?*
What by, *evil-entreated?*
What by, "so that they cast out their young children?"
20. Who was born at this time?
What is said of him?
21. What then became of him?
Who rescued him?
For what purpose did she take him?

What is meant by his being "cast out?"
Who was Pharaoh?

22. What is said of Moses?
In what was he mighty?
What is meant by his being "learned in *all the wisdom* of the Egyptians?
Were the Egyptians ever celebrated for their learning? 1 Kings iv, 30; Isa. xix, 11, 12.
What is the present state of this country?
What is meant by, "mighty in words?"
How is this reconciled with what he says of himself? Exod. iv, 10.
What by, *in deeds?* Exod. vii.

23. When he was forty years old what came into his heart?
How is it known that he was of this age?
What is meant by, "it came into his heart?"
What by, his visiting his brethren?

24. What did he see?
What did he do for him?
How did he avenge him?
What is meant by *suffering wrong?*
What by, *smote* the Egyptian? Verse 28.

25. What did Moses suppose?
Did they understand this?
Why had he reason to suppose this?
What had blinded their minds?

26. What did he do the next day?
What would he have done?
What did he say?
What is meant by, he *showed* himself?
What by, "setting them at one again?"

27. What did he that did the wrong do to him?
What did he say?
What is the meaning of the expression, "Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us?"

28. What further did he ask?

29. What did Moses do upon this?

Why did this question induce him to flee?

What is meant by his being a *stranger?*

Where was the "land of Midian?"

Whom did he marry? Exod. ii, 18.

What were the names of his sons? Exod. xviii, 34.

LESSON XII.

The Defense of Stephen, *Continued*—His Death.—Acts vii, 30–60.

Of what have we the commencement in the last lesson?

30. What happened at the end of forty years?

Where is the "wilderness of Mount Sinai?"

What is the place called in Exod. iii, 1, 2?

How do you reconcile the difference in names?

What is meant by the word angel?

Who was the angel that appeared to Moses in the bush? (See Notes.)

How is the presence of the divine Being commonly represented in the Scriptures when manifested to men? Luke ii, 9; Matt. xvii, 1–5; Acts ix, 3.

31. How was Moses affected when he saw this?

What did he do?

Whose voice came to him?

Why did he wonder? Exod. iii, 2, 3.

What is meant by, the "voice of the Lord coming to him?"

32. What did the voice utter?

How was Moses affected by this?

33. What further did the voice say to him?

Why should he do this?

What is signified by this command to remove his shoes from his feet?

What is, and has been, the custom of eastern nations in reference to their places of worship? (See Notes.)
How should we conduct ourselves in the house of God?
What is meant by its being *holy ground?*
What is said in Psa. xciii, 5?

34. What does the Lord say he has seen?
What had he heard?
For what had he come down?
What was he about to do with Moses?
Why is *I have seen* repeated?
In what sense does God say that he has *come down* to deliver them?

35. How had Moses been treated by his own nation?
What did God send him to be?
By whose hand?
What seems to be the apostle's object in dwelling upon the treatment Moses received at the hands of his nation? (See Notes.)
What is here meant by, "the hand of the angel?"

36. After what did he bring them out?
What is here meant by *wonders* and *signs?*
What had been done in Egypt?
What in the Red Sea?
What in the wilderness?

37. What had this Moses said to the children of Israel?
Where is this prophecy found? Deut. xviii, 18. (See Acts iii, 22.)

38. Where was Moses?
With whom?
Whom besides the angel?
What is here meant by, "in the church?"
Who is meant here by *the angel?*
Who is said to have spoken with Moses on the mount? Exod. xix, 3.

What does this prove in reference to him who is here styled "the angel?"
What are meant by *oracles?*
Why were they styled *lively?*

39. How did their fathers treat Moses?
What did they do in their hearts?
What is meant by their "thrusting him from them?"
What by, their turning back *in their hearts* to Egypt?
Is not this the case with many who set out for the heavenly Canaan?

40. What did they say to Aaron?
What concerning Moses?
Where was Moses at this time? Exod. xxxii.
What are meant by *gods* here?
What is meant by, *we wot* not?

41. What did they make?
What did they do?
In what did they rejoice?
Why did they make a calf? (See Notes.)
What is meant by their "rejoicing in the works of their own hands?"

42. What did God then do?
What did he give them up to do?
What is written in the book of the prophets?
What is meant by, God *turned?*
What by, *gave them up?*
What by, the *host of heaven?*
What is here meant by the "book of the prophets?"
Whence is this quotation taken? Amos v, 25–27.
What is the meaning of the passage?

43. What did they take up?
For what had they made these figures?
Where would he carry them?
What is meant by, "ye took up?"
What by, the "tabernacle of Moloch?" (See Notes.)
What by, the "star of your god Remphan?" (See Notes.)

Where does he say, in Amos v, 27, he will carry them?
How can the two passages be reconciled? (See Notes.)

44. What had their fathers in the wilderness?
What had God commanded Moses?
What is meant by the "tabernacle of witness?"
When had he seen this pattern? (Compare Exod. xxv, 9, 40, and xxxvi, 30.)

45. What had their fathers brought in?
With whom?
Where had they brought it?
What became of the Gentiles?
What is here meant by, "brought into the *possession of the Gentiles?*"
Who is meant here by Jesus?
What is meant by, "unto the days of David?"

46. Before whom did he find favor?
What did he desire to do?
What is meant by, *found favor?*
What by, "desired to find a tabernacle?"
Why did he not build one? 1 Chron. xxii, 8.

47. Who built the house of the Lord?
48. What is said of the Most High?
Where is this language recorded? 1 Kings viii, 27.
What prophet had alluded to this subject? Isa. lxv, 1, 2.

49. What did God say by the prophet?
What is meant by, "heaven is my throne?"
What by, "earth is my footstool?"
What by, "what is the place of my rest?"
What is the design of Stephen in verses 48, 49?

50. What question is asked in this verse?
51. How did he then address the council?
What had they always done?
What, probably, caused this abrupt rebuke of Stephen?
What is meant by *stiff-necked?*
What by, uncircumcised in *heart* and *ears?*

How had they *resisted the Holy Ghost?*

52. What had their fathers done to the prophets?

Whom had they slain?

What had they done to the Just One?

What is the force of the question Stephen here asks?

In what sense were *they* the *betrayers* and *murderers* of Jesus?

53. What had they received?

By whom had they received it?

How had they treated it?

What is here meant by the *law?*

What by the *disposition* of angels?

54. How was the council affected when they heard these words?

What did they do?

Why were these words of Stephen so exasperating to them?

What is meant by their being "cut to the heart?"

What by, their "*gnashing on him* with their teeth?"

55. Of what was Stephen full?

Whither did he look?

What did he see?

What is meant by, his "looking steadfastly into heaven?"

What by, the "glory of God?"

What by, "Jesus standing on the right hand of God?"

What may we learn from the extraordinary support that Stephen received in his dying hour?

56. What did he say he saw?

What is meant by, "the heavens opened?"

In what manner were these things made manifest to Stephen?

For what purpose?

57. What did they then do?

Why did they cry aloud and stop their ears?

What is meant by, they "ran upon him?"

58. Where did they cast him?

What did they do to him?

Where did the witnesses lay their clothes?

Why did they cast him out of the city? Lev. xxiv, 14.

For what did they stone him? (Compare John x, 31, and Lev. xxiv, 16.)

Who were the witnesses? Acts vi, 13.

What were such required to do? Deut. xvii, 7.

What was the reason for this requirement?

What is meant by, "laid down their clothes?"

Who did this young Saul afterward become?

Why is this incident recorded here? Acts xxii, 20.

59. What did they do to Stephen?

How was he engaged?

What did he say?

What is meant by, "calling upon God?"

What by, "receive my spirit?"

What evidence is contained in this verse of the divinity of our Saviour? (See Notes.)

60. What did he do?

What did he cry aloud?

What then happened to him?

Why did he kneel down?

Why pray aloud?

What is meant by, "lay not this sin to their charge?"

What by, "he fell asleep?"

How is this beautifully expressive of the death of Stephen and of every true believer in Jesus?

What is there most worthy of imitation in the *spirit* manifested by Stephen on this occasion?

What did Jesus say when he died? Luke xxiii, 34.

What may we learn from the triumphant death of Stephen, although suffering excruciating bodily torments?

LESSON XIII.

The Persecution of Saul—The Preaching of the Gospel in Samaria.

Acts viii, 1–24.

What was the subject of the last lesson?
What was the end of Stephen?

1. What is said of Saul?
What arose at this time?
Whither were the members of the church scattered?
Who still remained in Jerusalem?
What is meant by, "consenting unto his death?"
Why did the persecution arise at this time?
Who are meant by the term *church?*
What is meant by, they were "*all* scattered abroad?"
Where was Samaria?
Why did not the apostles leave Jerusalem at this time?

2. What did devout men do?
Who are meant by *devout* men?
What is meant by, *carried to his burial?*
How was it customary among the Jews to express their sorrow at the loss of friends? Matt. ix, 23.

3. What did Saul make in the church?
What did he do?
What is meant by, made havoc?
What by, entering *every house?*
What by, "haling men and women?"
Why did they *imprison*, and not put them to death? John xviii, 31.

4. How were those engaged who were scattered abroad?
What is here meant by *everywhere?*
What by, "preaching the word?"

What may Christians learn from the example of these scattered evangelists?
What exhibition of the providence of God overruling the wrath of man to his own praise is seen in the results of this scattering of the church?

5. Where did Philip come?
What did he do there?
What Philip was this? Acts vi, 5.
What is he called in Acts xxi, 8?
What can you relate concerning the city of Samaria? (See Notes.)
What is meant by preaching *Christ?*

6. How did the people receive Philip?
What did they hear and see?
What is meant by, "with one accord?"
What by, "gave heed?"

7. What miracles did he perform?
Who are meant by "unclean spirits?"
What by *palsies?*

8. What was in that city?
What was the cause of the joy?
What will ever be the effect of a revival of religion?

9. What individual is here mentioned?
What had he used before this?
What had he done to the people of Samaria?
What had he given out concerning himself?
What can you relate of Simon?
What is meant by, *using sorcery?*
What by, his *bewitching* the people of Samaria?
What by, "giving out that himself was some great one?"

10. How were the people affected toward him?
What did they say of him?
What is the meaning of this?

11. What did they have toward him?
Why?

12. What had Philip preached?
How did they receive his doctrines?
What was done to them?
What is meant by, "the things concerning the kingdom of God?"
What by, "the name of Jesus Christ?"
Why did they believe Philip rather than Simon?

13. What is said of Simon?
What was done to him?
With whom did he continue?
At what did he wonder?
Why did the miracles of Philip excite his wonder?
What is here meant by Simon's *believing?*
Did he become a true Christian? (See verses 18, 21–23.)
Why was he baptized?

14. What did the apostles at Jerusalem hear?
Whom did they send to them?
What does the fact of Peter's being *sent by his brethren* prove in reference to the assertions of the Roman Catholics concerning his superiority of office?
Why were these two brethren sent?

15. What did they do when they came down?
What blessings of the Holy Spirit did they beseech in behalf of these young converts?
Why did they wish them to receive these miraculous gifts?

16. What had not yet taken place?
What had been done?
What is meant by, his *falling* upon them?

17. What did the apostles do to them?
What did they receive?
Why did they *lay their hands* upon these persons?

18. What did Simon see?
What did he offer?

How did he *see* that the Holy Ghost was given?

19. What did he say?

Why did he desire this power?

What crime has taken its name from this occurrence?

In what does the crime consist?

20. What did Peter say?

What is meant by, "thy money perish with thee?"

What rendered his sin peculiarly aggravated?

21. What did Peter say Simon had not?

What did he say of his heart?

What is meant by, his not having "*part* or *lot* in this matter?"

What by, his "heart not being right in the sight of God?"

How did Peter know this?

22. What did he exhort him to do?

To whom should he pray?

For what?

Why did he tell him to repent *first?*

Will prayer for forgiveness be heard when the heart is not contrite and penitent?

What is meant by, "if perhaps?"

What by, the "thought of thine heart?"

Are evil thoughts sinful?

23. What did Peter say he perceived of him?

What is meant by, the "gall of bitterness?"

What by, "the bond of iniquity?"

What is signified by both expressions in reference to Simon?

24. What did Simon answer?

Why did he not pray for himself?

Does he seem to be penitent on account of his sin, or chiefly moved by the dreadful consequences that threaten him?

How is this distinguished from true repentance?

Have you truly repented before God?

LESSON XIV.

PHILIP AND THE EUNUCH.—Acts viii, 25–40.

What persecution is related in the last lesson?
What became of the scattered Christians?
Who went to Samaria?
What was the result?
Who came down thither from Jerusalem?
Who was Simon?
What do you recollect of him?

25. What did the apostles do?
Where did they return?
Where did they preach?
What is meant by *testified?*
Why return to Jerusalem?
What may we learn from their diligence in preaching by the way as they return back?

26. Who spoke to Philip?
What did he command him to do?
What is meant by, an angel of the Lord?
How was this command conveyed to Philip?
Why should he call Philip from a place where he had been doing so much good?
Where was *Gaza?*
What remarkable event had happened there? Judg. xv.
How far from Jerusalem to Gaza? [Ans. About fifty miles.]
What is meant by the clause, "which is desert?"
Does this refer to *Gaza* or to the *road* to it?
What manifestation of the divine solicitude for the salvation of a soul is exhibited in the errand upon which Philip is now sent?

27. What did Philip do?
Who was journeying that way?
Of what had he charge?

For what had he come to Jerusalem?
Where was Ethiopia? (See Notes.)
Where did this queen probably reign?
Were there many of this name?
Why had he come to Jerusalem to worship?

28. Where was he journeying?
What was he doing while sitting in his chariot?
Was it customary with the Jews to read the Scriptures as they traveled?
Who was Esaias?
What probably induced him to read the prophet Isaiah at this time? (See Notes.)

29. What did the Spirit say to Philip?
Who is meant by the Spirit?
How did the Holy Ghost convey this message to Philip?
What is meant by, "join thyself to this chariot?"

30. What did Philip do?
What did he hear him read?
What did he say to him?
What is signified by Philip's *running* to the eunuch?
What may we learn from this?
What from the character of his conversation?

31. What answer did he make?
What did he desire?
Why did not the eunuch understand this passage? (See Notes.)

32. What was the scripture which he read?
Where is this recorded?
What is meant by his being led *as a sheep to the slaughter?*
In what respects was he like a lamb?

33. What is said of him "in his humiliation?"
What question is asked respecting his generation?
What was taken away from the earth?
How does the passage in Isaiah read? Isaiah liii, 8.

How are the two reconciled? (See Notes.)
What is denoted by *humiliation*?
What by *judgment*?
How was his judgment "taken away?"
What is implied by the question, "Who shall declare his generation?" (See Notes.)
What is meant by his life "being taken from the earth?"
Was this prophecy literally fulfilled by our Lord?

34. What did the eunuch answer?
Why did he ask this question?

35. What did Philip then do?
Whom did he preach to him?
What is here meant by, he "opened his mouth?"
What by, began at the "same scripture?"
What by, "preached unto him Jesus?"

36. To what did they come as they journeyed on?
What did the eunuch say?
What is meant by *a certain water?*
What is meant by the question the eunuch asked Philip?
Why did he wish to be baptized?
Is it the duty of all to attend to this ordinance?

37. What did Philip say?
What did he answer?
What is meant by, "believing with *all his heart?*"
How is a belief of the heart distinguished from a belief of the understanding?
What is implied in the answer of the eunuch?
What is it necessary for us to believe in order to be saved?

38. What did the eunuch command?
What did they then do?
What then transpired?
Does this necessarily imply that the eunuch was immersed? (See Notes.)

39. What happened when they came up out of the water?

What is said of the eunuch?
What is meant by, the "Spirit of the Lord *caught away Philip?*"
Was there a miracle in this case?
Why did the eunuch rejoice as he journeyed on?
What is ever the effect of true religion?

40. Where was Philip found?
Where did he preach?
What is meant by his being *found* at Azotus?
Where is Azotus?
How far from Gaza?
Mention some of the cities between the two places.
Where was Cesarea?
What can you relate concerning this city?
Did Philip probably reside in Cesarea after this?

LESSON XV.

The Persecution of Saul—His Conviction and Conversion.—Acts ix, 1–16.

1. What is said of Saul?
To whom did he go?
What has been related of Saul before this? Acts vii, 58; viii, 1–3.
What account have we of his birth and education? Acts xxii, 3.
What is meant by, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter?"
Why did he go to the high priest?

2. What did Paul desire of him?
For what purpose did he wish these letters?
Where was Damascus, and what can you relate of this city?
What are here meant by *letters?*
Why did he desire letters to the *synagogues?*
Were there many Jews in Damascus?
What is meant by, "any of this way?"

How had Christianity reached Damascus so soon? Acts ii, 9–11.

3. To what city did he draw near?

What suddenly shined round about him?

What was this *light* that thus appeared to Paul?

What reasons can you assign to show that it was not a mere flash of lightning, but miraculous?

Had Jesus ever appeared in such glory before? Matt. xvii, 1–5.

At what time in the day did it happen? Acts xxii, 6; xxvi, 13.

And yet how intense was this light? Acts xxvi, 13.

4. What happened to Saul?

What did he hear?

What did it say to him?

Why did he fall to the earth? Dan. viii, 17; x, 8; Rev. i, 17.

In what language did this voice speak? Acts xxvi, 4.

Will this account for the statement of Paul, in his relation of this occurrence before the council, that his attendants saw the light, but *heard* not the voice of him that spoke? Acts xxii, 9.

What does *heard*, in the passage alluded to, mean? [Ans. *Understand*. They did not comprehend what was said, but heard a voice or sound.]

How could Saul be said to have persecuted *Jesus*?

5. What did Saul answer?

What answer did he receive?

What further did our Lord say?

What is here meant by the title *Lord*?

What is meant by the expression, "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks?"

6. How was he affected?

What did he say?

What answer did he receive?

What caused him to *tremble*?

What so *astonished* him?

What is implied in his question, "Lord, what wilt *thou?*" &c.

How is the sincerity of his change exhibited in this question?

What is ever the result of a true change of heart? [Ans. The complete submission of *our* wills.]

Can you think of any reasons why our Lord should send him to Ananias, instead of instructing him directly himself?

Why was Saul blessed with this miraculous awakening?

Why have we not a right to expect the same?

7. How were the men that journeyed with him affected?

What did they hear?

Did they see any person?

Why did they stand speechless?

What is said in Acts xxvi, 14.

How can you reconcile the two passages?

What is said in Acts xxii, 9?

How is this reconciled with this verse?

Why did they not see the person conversing with Saul?

Did Saul see this person? Verse 27; Acts ix, 1, 2; 1 Cor. xv, 8, 9.

8. What did Saul do?

Who did he see when he opened his eyes?

What did they do for him?

Why could he not see when his eyes were opened?

Was this a miracle, or the effect of the light he had just seen?

Who led him to Damascus?

9. How long was he without sight?

What is said of him during this period?

Why did he remain thus fasting?

Why was this blindness probably permitted to fall upon Saul?

Does the case of Saul prove that penitent sinners must be in a state of grief and darkness a long time before they may believe and rejoice in Christ?

10. Who was residing in Damascus?
Who spake to him?
How?
What did Ananias say?
Who is meant by *the Lord?*
What by a vision?

11. What did the Lord say to him?
For whom should he inquire?
What does he say of Saul?
Why is he called Saul of *Tarsus?*
Where is Tarsus, and what can you say of it?
Why does he mention the fact that he prayed?
Being a strict Pharisee, is it not probable that he prayed before?
What was the difference between those and the prayers he now offered?

12. What did he tell him Saul had seen?
Why was this vision given to Paul?

13. What did Ananias answer?
Who are meant by saints?
From whom had he probably heard this report?

14. What had he in Damascus?
What is meant by, "all that call on thy name?"
Was this a sufficient reason for his questioning the command of God?

15. What does the Lord say?
What does he say of Saul?
What is meant by, "Go thy way?"
What by, his being a *chosen vessel?*
What is said in 2 Tim. ii, 21?
What is meant by *bearing his name* before the Gentiles? &c.
Who are the Gentiles?
Did Paul consider himself especially the apostle of the Gentiles? Rom. xi, 13; xv, 16; Gal. ii, 8.
Who are meant by kings?

When did Paul preach Christ before such? Acts xxiv, 10–21; xxvi, 2–29.
Who are meant by the children of Israel?
Did Paul preach before them? Verses 20, 22; Acts xiii, 46.

16. What would the Lord show him?
What is the meaning of this?
If this was made known by revelation to Saul, before he began to preach, what evidence does it give of the truth of his conversion, and of the religion he preached?
Did Paul thus suffer in preaching the gospel? Acts xx, 23? 2 Cor. xi, 23–27; 2 Tim. i, 11, 12.

LESSON XVI.

ANANIAS VISITS SAUL—SAUL PREACHES AND IS PERSECUTED IN DAMASCUS—HE GOES TO JERUSALEM, THENCE TO TARSUS—PETER HEALS ENEAS, AND RAISES DORCAS FROM THE DEAD.—Acts ix, 17–43.

Whither was Saul journeying, as recorded in the last lesson?
For what purpose?
What happened on the journey?
Where had he been since then?
In what state?
Whom had he seen in a vision?

17. What did Ananias do?
What did he do and say to Saul?
Why did he put his hands upon him?
Why does he now style him *brother?*
What is meant by his being filled with the Holy Ghost?

18. What immediately fell from his eyes?
What did he then receive?
What did he do?
What is meant by, "there fell from his eyes, as it had been scales?"

Was this a miraculous or a natural occurrence?

19. What did he receive?

What effect had this upon him?

With whom did he unite himself?

How long did he remain in Damascus?

What is here meant by *meat?*

How long had he been fasting?

What is meant by *certain* days?

How long was it before he went to Jerusalem? Gal. i, 17.

Where did he spend a portion of this time? Gal. i, 17.

20. What did Paul straightway do?

What is the meaning of *straightway?*

What is meant by his preaching Christ?

Why did he go first to the synagogue of the Jews?

What is here meant by, "that he is the Son of God?"

21. How were those that heard him affected?

What did they say?

For what had he come thither?

Why were they so amazed?

What is meant by, "called on this name?"

What by, "for that intent?"

22. What is said of Saul?

What did he do?

What prove?

What is here meant by his "increasing in strength?"

What caused this?

What is meant by his *confounding* the Jews?

What is meant by *very Christ?*

23. How long did this continue?

What is meant by, "were fulfilled?"

What did the Jews do?

Why did they seek to kill him?

24. To whom was their laying wait known?

What other means did they take to kill him?

What is meant by, "laying wait?"

Why did they watch the gates?
What is said in 2 Cor. xi, 32?
How do you reconcile the two accounts? (See Notes.)

25. What did the disciples do?
How could they do this?
Why did they do it?
Through what did they let him down? 2 Cor. xi, 33, &c.
Whose escape was also similar to this? Joshua ii, 15.
Was it proper for Paul thus to fly from persecution? Matt. x, 23.

26. Whither did Paul come?
What did he essay to do?
How were they affected toward him?
What is meant by *essayed?*
What by, "joining himself to the disciples?"
Why were they so afraid of him?

27. Who took him?
To whom did he bring him?
What did he declare?
Who was Barnabas?
To what apostle did he take him? Gal. i, 18, 19.
What is meant by, he "took him?"
Why did Barnabas undertake his cause?

28. What is said of his connection with them?
What is meant by, "coming in, and going out?"

29. What did he do?
With whom did he dispute?
What did they go about to do?
Who are meant by the *Grecians?*
What is meant by, "disputed against?"

30. When the brethren knew this what did they do?
Whither did they send him?
Who are meant by the *brethren?*
Where was *Cesarea?*
Where was *Tarsus?*

Why did they send him to *Tarsus?* Verse 11.

31. What did the churches now enjoy?
What is further said of them?
To what is this cessation of persecution attributed?
What is meant by *edified?*
What by their "walking in the fear of the Lord?"
What by the "comfort of the Holy Ghost?"
What by their being *multiplied?*
What will best secure an increase of numbers in the churches of Christ?

32. Where did Peter journey?
Where did he come?
What is meant by, "throughout all quarters?"
Who are meant by the saints?
Where was *Lydda?*
What can you say of it?

33. Whom did he find there?
What is said of him?
What is the palsy?

34. What did Peter say to him?
What did the man do?
What is meant by, "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole?"
Why did he command him to rise and make his bed?
Why was this miracle wrought upon Eneas?

35. Who saw him?
What was the effect of this?
Who are meant by *all* here?
Where was Saron?
What can you relate of it?
What is meant by, "turned to the Lord?"
Why was this miracle calculated to produce such an effect?

36. Who was at Joppa at that time?
What is said of this woman?
Where was Joppa?
What can you relate concerning this place?

What is the meaning of the names Tabitha and Dorcas?
What is meant by being *full* of good works?
What by alms-deeds?

37. What happened in those days?
Where did they place her?

38. To whom did the disciples send?
For what purpose?
How far was Lydda from Joppa?
Why did they send for Peter on this occasion?

39. What did Peter do?
Where did they bring him?
Who stood there?
What did they do?
For what purpose had she made these garments?
Why did they show them to Peter?

40. What did Peter do with them?
What did he then do?
How did he address the corpse?
What then occurred?
Why did he put them out of the room?

41. What did Peter do to her?
Whom did he call?
What did he do to them?

42. When was this miracle known?
What was the effect?

43. Where did Peter remain?
Why is this circumstance mentioned?

LESSON XVII.

Cornelius the Centurion—The Vision of Peter.—Acts x, 1–20.

What is related of Saul in the preceding chapter?
Where did Peter journey?
What miraculous works did he perform?
Among the people of what nation had the labors of the apostles been confined until this time?
Why is the conversion of Cornelius related so much at large in this chapter? (See Notes at commencement of Acts x.)

1. Who was in Cesarea?
What office did he fill?
What Cesarea was this? Acts viii, 40.
Was he a Jew or a Roman?
What was a *centurion?*
What is meant by the *Italian band?*

2. What is said of Cornelius?
What of his family?
What did he give largely?
What did he do always?

What is meant by his being a *devout man?*
What by his *fearing God?*
What by *all his house?*
What by his praying to God *always?*
What is said in Rom. xii, 12?

3. What did he see?
At what hour of the day?
Who came to him?
What is meant by *evidently?*
What o'clock was the ninth hour of the day?
Why was this angel sent to Cornelius?

4. How was Cornelius affected when he saw him?
What did he say?
What answer was made?
Why was he afraid?
What is meant by, "What is it, Lord?"
What by his prayers and his alms *coming up for a memorial* before God?

5. Where did he direct him to send men?
For whom to call?
Why is Simon sent for?
Why did not the angel instruct Cornelius?

6. With whom did Peter lodge?
Where was his house?
What would Peter tell him?
Why was his house by the seaside?
What sea is this?
What is meant by, "what thou oughtest to do?"

7. What did Cornelius do when the angel departed?

8. What did he tell them?
Where did he send them?

9. What did they do?
To what did they draw nigh?
What is said of Peter?
What o'clock was the sixth hour?
Why did he go upon the *house-top?*

10. What is said of Peter while upon the house-top?
What then happened to him?
Made what ready?
What is meant by his falling into a trance?

11. What did he see?
What is meant by "heaven opened?"

What by, "knit at the four corners?"
What is here meant by the term *vessel?*
Of what was this sheet a type? (See Notes.)

12. What was contained in this sheet?

13. What came to Peter?
What did it say?
What is meant by a voice coming to him?

14. What did Peter answer?
What reason did he give for refusing?
Did Peter really mean to refuse a divine command?
Why then did he object?
What is meant by *common?*
What by *unclean?*
What distinction had been made between animals among the Jews? Lev. xi, 2–27.
Why was this made? Lev. xx, 25, 26.

15. What did the voice say the second time?
What is the meaning of this?
Does this refer to the distinction of animals, or between Jews and Gentiles?
Did the ceremonial law cease with the Christian dispensation?

16. How many times was this done?
What then became of the vessel?
Why was it repeated?

17. How was Peter affected by the vision?
Who arrived just at this time?
What is meant by, doubted *in himself?*
What is exhibited in the coming of the servants of Cornelius just at this moment?
What is here meant by the *gate?*

18. What did they do?

19. What did the Spirit say to Peter?
Who is meant by the *Spirit?*
How did he say this to Peter?

20. What did the Spirit say to him?
Who had sent them?
In what sense had the Spirit sent them?
Why would Peter have been likely to doubt about going with them if this vision had not happened?
How did this serve to explain and illustrate his duty to the Gentiles?

LESSON XVIII.

PETER'S VISIT TO CESAREA—PREACHES TO THE CENTURION AND HIS HOUSEHOLD; THEY ARE CONVERTED AND BAPTIZED WITH THE HOLY GHOST.—Acts x, 21–48.

What Roman officer is mentioned in the preceding lesson?
What is related of him?
What singular vision had Peter received?
What was the object of this vision?

21. To whom did Peter go?
What did he say to them?
What did he ask of them?

22. What did they answer?
What is meant by *hearing words* of thee?

23. What did Peter do to the men?
What did he do on the morrow?
Who accompanied them?
What is meant by his *lodging* them?
How many brethren went with him? Acts xi, 12.
Why probably did he take them with him?

24. When did he reach Cesarea?
Who waited for them?
Whom had he called together?
What is meant by his *waiting* for them?

What is there praiseworthy in his calling together his relatives and neighbors?

25. Who met Peter as he came in?

What did he do?

What is meant by his falling down and worshiping him?

Why did he pay him such respect?

26. What did Peter say?

What did he mean by his answer?

What evidence does this afford of his divine mission and sincerity?

Do his pretended successors in Rome exhibit such humility?

27. What did Peter do?

Whom did he find in the house?

28. What did Peter say to them?

What had God showed him?

What is meant by, it is an *unlawful thing*?

Was such intercourse forbidden in the law of Moses?

How came the Jews to regard it as unlawful?

How had God shown Peter that this course was wrong?

29. What does he say he had done?

What does he ask of them?

What is meant by, "without gainsaying?"

What by, "for what intent?"

The servants had told him the reason; why does he ask it again?

30. What did Cornelius say?

Who stood before him?

How is the time of four days accounted for?

What is meant by his fasting until *this* hour?

Who is meant by *a man* here?

Why so called?

What is meant by *bright clothing*?

31, 32. What direction had the angel given him?

33. What had he therefore done?
What did he say of Peter?
What of themselves?
What is meant by their being *all present before God?*
What commendable spirit does he exhibit in the close of the verse?

34. What did Peter do?
What did he say?
What is meant by his opening his mouth?
What by, "of a truth?"
What is meant by, "God is no respecter of persons?"
How did he perceive that God was no respecter of persons?

35. Who is accepted of God?
What is meant by, "is accepted with him?"
What by, *feareth him?*
What by, *worketh righteousness?*
Does this secure the salvation of the heathen?
Why not?
Does it afford security to the man of good morals, yet destitute of faith in Christ?
What is implied in the language?

36. What had God sent to the children of Israel?
Preaching what?
What is said of him?
What is meant by the *word* here?
What by "preaching peace by Jesus Christ?"
What is implied by the sentence, "he is Lord of all?"

37. What does he say they knew?
Where was it published?
Where did it begin?
How had they heard of the gospel of Christ?
What is meant by its *beginning in Galilee?*
Did our Lord preach publicly before his baptism by John?

What seems to be the connection and meaning of the verse?

38. Whom had God anointed?

With what?

What does he say of Jesus?

When was he anointed?

Of what was his anointing significant?

What is meant by his being *anointed* with the Holy Ghost?

What by, *with power?*

What by, he *went about* doing good?

What may we learn from this?

What by being *oppressed* with the devil?

How was it seen that God was with him?

What was denoted by God's being with him?

39. What did Peter say?

What had the Jews done to Christ?

Who did he mean by *we?*

What is meant by *tree* here?

40. What had God done for him?

41. To whom had he shown him?

What had they done with him since his resurrection?

Why was Christ not shown to *all* the people?

Did *many* see him? 1 Cor. xv, 5–8.

Did they enjoy favorable opportunities for satisfying themselves that there could be no deception?

42. What had he commanded the apostles?

What should they testify?

When did he command this? Matt. xxviii, 19, 20.

What is meant by his being "ordained of God?"

Who are meant by the *quick?*

Who by the dead?

In what sense is he the judge of both these classes of persons?

43. Who bear witness of him?

What is their testimony?

By what prophets had this been done? Deut. xviii, 18; Gen. xlix, 10; Isa. liii; Dan. ix, 25–27; Psa. cx; Mal. xiv, 2–6.

In what sense was faith in Christ taught in the Old Testament dispensation?

What is meant here by, "through his name?"

What by "remission of sins?"

44. What happened while Peter was speaking?

What is meant by this?

45. How were those who were circumcised affected by this?

At what were they astonished?

Who are meant by "they of the circumcision?"

Why so called?

Why were they so much amazed?

46. What did they hear them do?

What is meant by, "speak with tongues?"

What by, "magnify God?"

How should we employ all our gifts and graces?

47. What did Peter say?

What had they received?

What did he mean by the question he asked?

Why was the baptism of the Holy Ghost a sufficient reason why they should be baptized?

Why, in this case, was the baptism of the Holy Ghost bestowed *before* receiving water baptism?

What does this signify in reference to the ordinance of baptism?

Does it not also prove that water baptism is enjoined even when the Holy Spirit has already richly and powerfully descended?

48. What did he command?

What did they pray him to do?

Why did not Peter baptize them himself?
What is here meant by *prayed* him to tarry?
Was this very natural?
How do young converts usually feel toward their spiritual shepherds?

LESSON XIX.

PETER'S DEFENSE OF THE GENTILE CHRISTIANS—REVIVAL IN ANTIOCH—FAMINE IN THE DAYS OF CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.—Acts xi, 1–30.

Whose conversion is related in the last lesson?
Was he a Jew or a Gentile?
Had the gospel been preached to the Gentiles before this?
How did Peter know that it was his duty to go to the Gentiles?

1. What did the apostles and brethren in Judea hear?

In what part of Palestine was Judea?
In what province was Cesarea?
Why was Cesarea called a Gentile place?

2. When Peter returned to Jerusalem, what did they of the circumcision do?

Who are meant by, "they of the circumcision?"
What is meant by, "contended with him?"
Why did they contend with him?
What evidence does this afford that Peter was not the supreme head of the church, as the Romanists teach?

3. What did they say?

Was it considered wrong by the Jews to do so? Acts x, 10–28.

4. What did Peter do?

What is meant by *rehearsed?*
What by *expounded?*
What by *in order?*

5–17. What did Peter relate?

18. Were they convinced by this relation?
What did they do?
What did they say?
Why did they glorify God for this?
What is meant by "repentance unto life?"
Why did they rejoice at this?
How should Christians be affected by the victories of the cross in different parts of the world?

19. In what persecution were many Christians scattered abroad?
How far did they travel?
What did they do?
To whom did they preach?
Have we had any account of this persecution before this? Acts viii.
Where was *Phenice?*
Where Cyprus?
What can you relate of this island?
What apostle came from Cyprus?
Where was *Antioch?*
What can you relate of Antioch?
Why did they preach the word *only* to Jews?

20. Whence came those who first preached in Antioch?
To whom did they speak?
Whom did they preach?
Where was *Cyrene?*
Who are here meant by *Grecians?*

21. What was with them?
What was the result of their labors?
What is meant by the *hand of the Lord* was with them?
What by, "turned unto the Lord?"

22. To whom did the tidings of these things come?

What did they do?
What is meant by, *they sent forth?*
Why did they send Barnabas?
Of what country was he a native? Acts iv, 36, 37.

23. What did he behold when he came?
How was he affected by it?
What did he do?
What is here meant by, "the grace of God?"
What by, "with full purpose of heart?"
What by *cleaving unto the Lord?*

24. What is said of Barnabas?
What was accomplished through his instrumentality?
What is meant by his being a *good man?*
What by, "being full of the Holy Ghost and of faith?"
What by, being *added to the Lord?*
How would the endowments of Barnabas be likely to secure such results?
What are the prime qualifications of a minister of the gospel?

25. Whom did Barnabas now seek?
Why did he go for Saul at this time?
Why had Saul come to Tarsus? Acts ix, 29, 30.

26. Where did he bring him when he had found him?
What did they then do together?
What were the disciples first called here?
Were the apostles accustomed to tarry long in any place?
Does the language here imply that one year was considered a short or a long time?
Why did they remain so long in Antioch?
What is signified by the words, "they assembled themselves with the church?"
Who probably gave the disciples the name of Christians?
Why did they give them this name?
What constitutes a *true Christian?*

27. Who came from Jerusalem?
What days are referred to in this verse?
Who are meant by prophets?

28. Who stood up?
What did he signify by the Spirit?
When did this come to pass?
What is meant by, "there stood up?"
What is meant by, he "signified by the Spirit?"
What by, *a dearth?*
What by, *throughout the world?*
Who was Claudius Cæsar?
Was this prophecy fulfilled?
How long after it was given?

29. What did the disciples determine to do?
Why would they especially need assistance in Judea?
Why had the disciples in Judea something of a claim upon them? Rom. xv, 25–27.
What is meant by, "according to his ability?"
How far ought we to relieve the wants of the destitute and suffering?

30. By whom did they send this assistance?
To whom was it sent?
Who are meant by the *elders?*

LESSON XX.

Herod's Persecution—Death of James—Imprisonment and Release of Peter—Death of Herod.—Acts xii, 1–25.

What are the subjects of the last lesson?
What name did the disciples receive in Antioch?

1. What did Herod do at this time?
What Herod was this? (See Notes.)
Over what provinces did he reign?
What was his character?
What is meant by, he "stretched forth his hands?"

What by, "to vex?"
What by, "certain of the church?"

2. Whom did he kill?

What James was this? Matt. iv, 21.
What other James is mentioned in the New Testament? Matt. x, 3.
What request had the mother of the James mentioned in this verse made to the Saviour? Matt. xx, 21.
What answer did she receive? Matt. xx, 22, 23.
How was this now verified?

3. Whom did this act please?

What did he proceed to do?

What days were these?

Why did he seek to conciliate the Jews?
Why did this persecution of the apostles peculiarly please them?
What days are referred to under the appellation of *unleavened bread?*

4. What did he do with him?

To whom did he deliver him?

What did he intend to do?

Why did he not take his life at once? (See Notes.)
How many soldiers were there in a *quaternion?*
What time is meant by *Easter?*
Whence did this name arise? (See Notes.)
What is meant by, "bring him forth to the people."

5. Where was Peter kept?

How was the church engaged during this time?

What is meant by prayer was made *without ceasing?*
What may we learn from this?

6. When Herod was about to bring him forth, how was Peter situated?

Who were before the doors?

For what purpose did he intend to bring him forth?
What is meant by, "the same night?"

What state of mind is exhibited by his *sleeping* in these circumstances, on the apparent eve of his execution?
What enabled him to preserve such wonderful composure?
What is meant by sleeping between two soldiers?
For what purpose were the two soldiers before the door?
What does all this prove in reference to the escape of Peter?

7. Who came upon Peter?
What shone in the prison?
What did the angel do to Peter?
What did he say to him?
What became of his chains?
What is meant by "the angel of the Lord?"
What by, his "coming upon him?"
What was this *light* that shone into the prison?
Why did he *smite* Peter?
What caused the chains to fall off?

8. What did the angel tell him now to do?
What further?
What is meant by, "gird thyself?"
What are *sandals?*
What is here meant by *garment?*

9. What did Peter do?
How did he feel about the occurrence?
What did he think he had seen?
What is meant by *wist not?*
What by a *vision?*

10. Through what did they pass?
To what did they then come?
What happened to this gate?
Where did they then come?
What became of the angel?
What is here meant by *ward?*
Where was the prison probably situated?

What is signified by its "opening of its own accord?"

11. What did Peter say when he came to himself?

What is meant by, "was come to himself?"

What by, "of a surety?"

What convinced Peter of this?

What is meant by the "expectation of the people of the Jews."

12. After consideration, whither did they come?

Who were there?

What is meant by, "considering the thing?"

What John was this? Acts xiii, 5, 13; xv, 39; Col. iv, 10.

Why were they praying?

13. What did Peter do at the gate?

Who came to hearken?

What is meant by the "door of the gate?"

Why did she stop to hearken, and not immediately open the door?

14. What did she recognize?

Did she open the gate?

Why not?

What did she do?

What is meant by, "she opened not the gate *for gladness?*"

15. What did they say to her?

What did she affirm?

What then did they say?

What is meant by, "thou art mad?"

Why did they think so?

If they had been praying for his escape, why was the answer to their prayer so surprising?

What may we learn from this?

What is meant by, "it is his angel?"

Why did they think thus?

16. What was Peter still doing?
What did they do?
How were they affected?

17. What did he do to them?
What did he declare to them?
What did he say to them?
What did he then do?
Why did he *beckon* to them?
Why did he desire the rest of the brethren to be informed of his escape?
What James was this? Acts i, 13; Matt. x, 2.
Why did he leave the city?

18. What happened in the prison in the morning?
Why were they so much excited?

19. What did Herod do?
When he found him not, what did he do?
Where did Herod go?
What is meant by, "he examined?"
Is it probable that the command was executed?
Where was Cesarea?
Why did he now go thither?

20. With whom was Herod displeased?
What did they do?
Why did they desire peace?
Where were Tyre and Sidon?
Why was he probably displeased with them?
What is meant by their "coming with one accord?"
What is a *chamberlain*?
What is meant by their country "being nourished by the king's country?"

21. Upon a set day, what did Herod do?
What is meant by, "upon a set day?"
What by, "royal apparel?"
What by, "his making an oration?"

22. What did the people do?
What did they say?
What did they mean by, "it is the voice of a God?"
23. What immediately happened to him?
Why was this judgment visited upon him?
What then happened to him?
What is meant by the angel of the Lord performing this?
Had angels before this been employed as instruments of divine judgments? 2 Sam. xxiv, 16; 1 Chron. xxi, 12, 15, 20, 27; 2 Chron. xxxii, 21.
What is meant by his not giving glory to God?
Why should he be blamed for what the people did?
What was the character of the disease with which he died? (See Notes.)
24. What is said of the word of God?
What is meant by this?
How would this event be likely to favor the spread of the gospel?
25. Whence did Barnabas and Saul return?
Whom did they take with them?
To what place did they return?
For what purpose did they go up to Jerusalem? Acts xi, 29, 30.
What is meant by having "fulfilled their ministry?"

LESSON XXI.

The First Foreign Missionary Tour—Elymas struck with Blindness—Paul addresses the Jews in Antioch.—Acts xiii, 1–25.

Whose martyrdom is mentioned in the last lesson?
Whose imprisonment?
What happened to Peter?
By what king were these persecutions caused?

What became of Herod?

1. Who were in the church at Antioch?
What were the names of some of them?
Who are meant by *prophets?*
Who by *teachers?*
Is Lucius mentioned again in the New Testament? Rom. xvi, 21.
What is here meant by, "had been brought up with Herod?"
What Herod was this?

2. How was the church engaged at this time?
While thus engaged, what did the Holy Ghost say to them?
What is meant by, "as they ministered to the Lord?"
In what manner did the Holy Ghost *say* this to them?
What is meant here by *separate me?*
To what work had they been called?
From what source does every true minister derive his call to the ministry?

3. In what did they then engage?
What did they do to Saul and Barnabas?
Why did they fast and pray?
What may we learn from this as to the duty of the church, when she sends away missionaries to foreign lands?
Why did they lay their hands upon them? (See Notes.)

4. By whom were they sent forth?
Whither did they go?
To what place did they then sail?
In the second verse it is said the church sent the apostles away, but here, that the Holy Ghost sent them forth; how do you reconcile this?
Where was *Seleucia?*
What can you say of this city? (See Notes.)
Where was Cyprus?

What is said of Cyprus? (See Notes.)
Why did they go first to Cyprus?

5. Where did they preach the word?
In what place?
Whom did they have to their minister?
Where was *Salamis?*
Why did they preach in the synagogues?
What is meant by, "had also John to their minister?"

6. How far did they journey upon the island?
Whom did they find here?
What was he?
Where was Paphos?
What is meant by a *sorcerer?*
What by a *false prophet?*

7. Who was the deputy of this country?
For whom did he call?
What did he desire?
What is here meant by *deputy?*
What is meant by his being a *prudent man?*

8. What did Elymas do?
What did he seek?
What is the meaning of the name *Elymas?*
What is meant by, he *withstood* them?
Why did he do this?

9. With what was Saul filled?
What did he do?
By what name is he usually known?
Why did he assume the name *Saul* at this time?
What is here meant by his being "filled with the Holy Ghost?"

10. What did Paul say to him?
What is meant by *subtilty?*
What by *mischief?*
In what respect was he a child of the devil? John viii, 44.
How was he an enemy to all righteousness?

What is meant by his "perverting the right ways of the Lord?"

11. What did Paul say was upon him?
What should happen to him?
What immediately fell upon him?
What did he do?
What is meant by "the hand of the Lord is upon thee?"
Why was the punishment inflicted upon him?
What is meant by a *mist* and a *darkness?*
What is signified by his seeking some one to lead him?

12. How was the deputy affected by this?
What is here meant by *believed?*
What by the "doctrine of the Lord?"

13. Whence did Paul and his company loose?
Whither did they come?
Who now left?
Where was *Pamphylia?*
Where and what was *Perga?*
Why did John leave them? Acts xv, 38.

14. Whence did they come from Perga?
Where did they go?
Where was *Pisidia?*
Why is this styled Antioch *in Pisidia?*
Why did they go to the synagogue?

15. After the reading of the law and the prophets, what happened?
What is meant by the "law and the prophets?"
Who are meant by the "rulers of the synagogue?"
What by, "if we have any word of exhortation?"
Who were permitted thus to exhort? (See Notes.)
Why did they send to Paul and Barnabas?

16. What did Paul do?
What did he say?

What is meant by his beckoning with his hand?
What is the object of his present address?
Who are here meant by, "ye that fear God?"
What is meant by, "give audience?"

17. What had God done?
Who are meant by *their fathers?*
What by God's *choosing* them?
What by *exalted* the people?
What by their being *strangers* in Egypt?
What is meant by his bringing them out *with a high arm?*

18. What did he suffer?
How long?
Where?
What is meant by, "suffered their manners?"

19. Whom had he destroyed?
How had he divided the land?
What is here meant by his *destroying* these nations?
What nations were they? Deut. vii, 1; Josh. iii, 10.
What is meant by *his* dividing the land by lot?

20. Whom did he give unto them after this?
For how long a space?
Who was the last judge?
Who are meant by the judges? Judges ii, 16.
What is said in 1 Kings vi, 1?
How can the two periods be reconciled?

21. Whom did they afterward desire?
Whom did God give unto them?
For how long a space?
Who was *Cis?* 1 Sam. x, 1.
What is embraced in this period of forty years? (See Notes.)

22. When he removed him, whom did he raise in his place?
What testimony did he give to him?

What is here meant by *removed* him?
Why did he remove him? 1 Sam. xv, 8–33.
What is meant by, "gave testimony?"
Is this a literal quotation, or a summary of several passages of Scripture? Psa. lxxxix, 20; 1 Samuel xiii, 14.
What is meant by his being a man after *God's own heart?*

23. Whom had God raised up from his seed?
What is here meant by *seed?*
Why was he said to be raised up *unto Israel?*
What is the meaning of the name *Jesus?* Matt. i, 21.

24. What had John done?
What is meant by the baptism of repentance?

25. What did John say as he fulfilled his course?
What did he say of himself?
Who did he say was coming?
What is meant by "fulfilled his course?"
What did John mean by, "whose shoes of his feet I am not worthy to loose?"

LESSON XXII.

PAUL'S ADDRESS CONTINUED—HIMSELF AND BARNABAS EXPELLED FROM THE CITY.—Acts xiii, 26–52.

In what city were Paul and Barnabas at this time?
How was Paul engaged at the close of the last lesson?

26. How does he now address his hearers?
What was sent to them?
What is meant by, "children of the stock of Abraham?"
What is meant by, "the word of this salvation?"

27. What had those that dwell at Jerusalem done?

Why had they done this?
What is meant by, "because they *knew him not?*" Acts ii, 23, 36, 37; 1 Cor. ii, 8.
What by, the "voices of the prophets?"
Did they intend to fulfill prophecy by their course?
Was it any excuse for their sin that they did?

28. What could they not find in him?
What did they desire?
What is meant by no *cause* of death?
On what grounds did they desire Pilate to put him to death? Acts xxii, 70, 71; xxiii, 1, 2.

29. From what did they take him?
Where did they lay him?
What is meant by, "had fulfilled *all?*"
Who took him down from the cross? John xix, 38, 39.

30. What did God do?

31. By whom was he seen?
How long?
What were they?
How were they eminently constituted to be witnesses?

32. What did they declare unto them?
Concerning what were these glad tidings?
What is meant by glad tidings?

33. How had God fulfilled these promises?
What does he quote from the second psalm?
What is here meant by *fulfilled?*
What is meant by the quotation?
How does this apply to the resurrection of Christ? Rom. i, 4; Col. i, 18.

34. What further quotation is given referring to his resurrection and incorruption?
What is meant by, "as concerning?"
What is meant by, "now no more to return to corruption?"

What by, "on this wise?"
Where may this quotation be found? Isa. lv, 3.
What is meant by the quotation?
How did this quotation apply to Jesus? (See Notes.)

35. What does he say in another psalm?
Where can this scripture be found? Psa. xvi, 10.
How did this apply to Christ?

36. What does he say of David after he had served his generation?
What happened to him?
What is meant by, "served his own generation?"
What by, "fell on sleep?"
Of whose death may such a figure be appropriately used?
What is meant by his being "laid unto his fathers?"
What by, he "saw corruption?"

37. What does he say of Jesus?
What does this mean?

38. What does he then proclaim to them?
What is meant by, "through this man?"
What by the forgiveness of sins, here?

39. What is done by him for all that believe?
What is meant by *believe?*
What by *justified?*
Why could not the law of Moses justify the sinner? Heb. x, 1–4.
How does Jesus secure this? Heb. ix, 11–14; Gal. iii, 13; iv, 15.
What is the effect of justification? Rom. v, 1.

40. Of what does Paul tell them to beware?
Where is this prophetic warning found? Hab. i, 6.
What is meant by, "in the *prophets?*"

41. Repeat the passage?
On what occasion was this prophecy uttered?
What is meant by *despisers?*
What is here meant by *perish?*

What by, "I work a work?"
To what does the apostle refer?
What is meant by, "ye shall in no wise believe, though a man declare it unto you?"

42. Who went out of the synagogue?
What did the Gentiles beseech of him?
Who are here meant by Gentiles? [Ans. Gentile proselytes.]
What is meant by, *these words?*
On what day was the Jewish sabbath?

43. Who followed Paul and Barnabas?
What did the apostles persuade them?
What is meant by the *congregation?*
What by, "broken up?"
What by, "persuading them to continue in the grace of God?"

44. Who came together on the next sabbath?
For what purpose?
What is meant by, "almost the whole city?"

45. How were the Jews affected when they saw the multitude?
What did they do?
What is envy?
Why did they feel thus envious?
What is meant by their *speaking against* those things which Paul spake?
What by *contradicting* and *blaspheming?*

46. How did this opposition affect Paul and Barnabas?
What did they say was necessary?
Of what had they judged themselves unworthy?
What would the apostles therefore do?
What is meant by *waxed bold?*
Why was it necessary that they should first hear the word? Matt. x, 6, &c.; Luke xxiv, 47.
What is meant by, "judge yourselves unworthy?"

What by the apostles "turning to the Gentiles?"

47. Who had commanded them to do thus?

What had he said?

Where is this recorded? Isa. xlix, 6.

To whom does the prediction refer?

How did this quotation justify them in going to the Gentiles?

What is meant by the "ends of the earth?"

48. How were the Gentiles affected by this?

What did they do?

Who believed?

What is meant by, they "glorified the word of the Lord?"

What by, "as many as were ordained to eternal life?"

[Ans. As many as were *determined*, *resolved* to receive the gospel of life: *ordained* referring to a preparation of heart, fitting them for the attainment of eternal life; not to a *bare* ordination to life irrespective of their own consent.] (See Notes.)

49. What is said of the word of the Lord?

What is meant by this?

50. What did the Jews do?

What did they raise?

What did they do to Paul and Barnabas?

Who are meant by "the devout and honorable women?"

Who by "the chief men?"

What by "their coasts?"

51. What did the apostles do?

Whither did they come?

What was denoted by shaking the dust from their feet?

Who had commanded them to do thus? Matt. x, 14.

Where was *Iconium*?

52. What is said of the disciples?

What is meant by their being "filled with joy?"

What by, "with the Holy Ghost?"

How does this joy differ from worldly pleasure?

What only can produce true, lasting happiness?

LESSON XXIII.

PERSECUTION AT ICONIUM—THE LAME MAN OF LYSTRA HEALED—PAUL REPELS THEIR IDOLATROUS HOMAGE, AND IS STONED UNTIL APPARENTLY DEAD—VISIT TO THE CHURCHES, AND RETURN TO ANTIOCH.—Acts xiv.

What is the subject of the last lesson?

1. What happened to Iconium?
How effectually did they speak?
Who are meant by the *Greeks?*

2. What did the unbelieving Jews do?
What is meant by their *stirring up* the Gentiles?
What by, "made their minds evil affected?"
Who are meant by "the brethren?"

3. Did this persecution drive the apostles away?
What did the Lord do?
What did he grant?
What is meant by, "speaking boldly in the Lord?"
What by, "gave testimony?"
What by, "the word of his grace?"
What by, "signs and wonders?"

4. What was made upon them?
By whom?
For what purpose was the assault?
What is here meant by *assault?*
What by, "to use them despitefully?"

6. When the apostles knew this, what did they do?
Why, think you, did they fly from persecution at this time?

Where was Lycaonia?

7. What did they do here?

8. Whom did they meet here?
How long had he been a cripple?
What is meant by *impotent?*
What by *cripple?*

9. Whom did he hear?
Who noticed him?
What did Paul perceive?
What is meant by this?

10. What did Paul say?
What did he do?
What was exhibited by this?

11. When the people saw this, what did they do?
What did they say?
What is meant by, "in the speech of Lycaonia?"
Who are meant by the *gods?*
Did they believe that their deities sometimes assumed the human form?

12. Whom did they call Barnabas?
Whom Paul?
Why?
Who were Jupiter and Mercurius?
Why did they call Barnabas the former and Paul the latter?

13. What did the priest of Jupiter do?
What would he have done?
What was meant by, "*which* was before the city?"
Where were the temples of their deities usually erected?
What were *garlands*, and for what used?
What is meant by, "would have done sacrifice?"

4. What did the apostles do?

What was denoted by their rending their clothes? Matt. xxvi, 65; Gen. xxxvii, 29, 34.

15. What did they ask?

What did they say of themselves?

What did they preach?

What is meant by, "we also are men of like passions with you?"

What are meant by *these vanities?*

Why are idols thus styled?

Why is the Almighty styled the *living* God?

16. What had God suffered in times past?

What is meant by *suffered?*

What by, "their own ways?"

Was the Almighty then at fault for their idolatry?

What is ever the tendency of unaided human reason? [Ans. To lead men away from God and happiness.]

17. What did God not leave himself without?

What did he do?

What is here meant by *witness?*

What by, "in that he did good?"

What by, "filling our *hearts* with food and gladness?"

18. What could they hardly do with these words?

19. Who now came to Lystra?

Whence?

What did they do?

What to Paul?

What did they suppose?

Where were Antioch and Iconium?

Had Paul been in these places? Acts xiii, 14, 50, 51.

Why did they follow him to Lystra?

What may we learn from this?

What is meant by, "persuaded the people?"

21. What happened while the disciples stood around him?
Where did they go the next day?
Do you suppose there was miraculous aid given him?
What evidences of this can you suggest?

21. What did they do in that city?
Whither did they return?
What is meant by "had taught many?" (See margin.)

22. What did they do in these places?
What is meant by "confirming *the souls* of the disciples?"
What by, "continue in the faith?"
What by the "kingdom of God," here?

23. Whom did they ordain in every church?
In what exercises did they engage?
What did they then do?
What is meant by *ordained?*
Who are meant by *elders?*
Why did they pray and fast?
What is meant by, "commended them to the Lord?"
How should we part from our friends?

24. Whither did they come?
25. Where did they preach the word?
Whither did they then come?
Where was *Perga?*
Where was *Attalia?*

26. Whence did they then sail?
What had been done there?
What had they now fulfilled?
What was that work?

27. What did they do when they came?
Why did they do this?
What is meant by *rehearsed?*
What is meant by his "opening the door of faith?"

28. Where did they abide?
How long? (See Notes.)
How was he probably engaged during this period? (See Notes.)
What may we learn from this chapter as to our duty to the heathen?
When may we feel that we have discharged our obligation to the heathen world?

LESSON XXIV.

The Council at Jerusalem.—Acts xv.

Can you give the subjects of the last lesson?

1. Who came down from Jerusalem?
What did they teach the brethren?
Who are meant by "certain men?"
Who by the *brethren?*
What is meant by, "after the manner of Moses?"

2. What did Paul and Barnabas have with them?
What was at length determined upon?
What is here meant by *dissension?*
Who are meant by *they* in the sentence, "they determined?"
Who are meant by the elders?
Why did they send to these?

3. By whom were they brought on their way?
Through what countries did they pass?
What did they declare?
What was the effect of this?
What is meant by their being *brought on the way* by the church?
Where was *Phenice?*
Where was *Samaria?*
What effect upon us should intelligence of the conversion of the heathen have?

4. Who received them when they came to Jerusalem?
What did they declare?
What is meant by their being *received* of these?
What by the "things which God had done *with* them?"
5. Who rose up?
What did they say?
What is meant by *rose up?*
Who are meant by "the sect of the Pharisees?"
What is meant by, "which believed?"
Why would this sect be most likely to insist upon this?
What is here meant by the "law of Moses?"
6. Who came together?
For what purpose?
What has this been styled? [Ans. The first council at Jerusalem.]
7. What happened after they came together?
Who rose up?
What did he say to them?
What is here meant by *disputing?*
May good men innocently differ in opinion upon important truths?
How should discussions upon such points be conducted?
Why was there a peculiar propriety in Peter's taking the prominent position he does in this discussion?
What is meant by, "a good while ago?"
What by, "God made choice among us?"
8. What had God done?
Why does he add, "who knoweth the hearts?"
What is meant by, "bear them witness?"
9. What had he not put between them?
But what had he done?
What is meant by, "putting no difference between them?"
What by, "purifying their hearts by faith?"
What did this prove in Peter's argument?

10. What solemn question did he ask of them?

What is here meant by, "why *tempt* ye God?"

What by, "putting a yoke upon the neck of the disciples?"

In what respects were they and their fathers unable to bear this?

11. What did Peter say they believed?

Whom does he mean by *we?*

What is meant by "the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ?"

What does this prove in reference to the ceremonial law?

12. What effect had this speech upon the multitude?

What did they do?

Who are meant by the multitude?

What was signified by their silence?

What is meant by their giving audience? Verses 22, 23.

14. Who spake after they had ended?

What James was this?

Where did he reside? Acts xii, 17; xxi, 18.

What does his presiding at this time prove in reference to Peter?

14. What did he say Simeon had declared?

Whom did he mean by *Simeon?*

What is meant by, "at the first?"

What by "visiting the Gentiles?"

What by "taking out of them a people for his name?"

15. What did he say agreed with this?

What did he mean by this?

16. What did he quote from the prophets?

Whence is this taken? Amos ix, 11, 12.

After *what* was the blessing promised?

To whose times did the prophetic announcement refer?

What is meant by, "I will return?"

What by, "build again the tabernacle of David?"

17. What is said of the residue of men?
What of the Gentiles?
What is meant by the *residue* of men?
What by, "upon whom my name is called?"
What by, "God's doing all these things?"
How did this prophecy apply to the present case?

18. What did he say were known unto God?
What did he mean by this?

19. What did he say was his sentence?
What is meant by *sentence?*
What by, "that we trouble not them?"

20. What did he advise that they should write them?
What is meant by the "pollutions of idols?" Verse 29.
Why were things *strangled* forbidden? (See Notes.)
Why blood?
Were the Jews forbidden to eat this? Lev. xvii, 13.
Why were they thus forbidden? Lev. xvii, 14; see also Notes.
Would it be breaking any Scriptural requirement to eat blood now?
Are there natural reasons why it should not be eaten?

21. What does he say of Moses?
What is meant by this?
Why was this a reason for enforcing these simple ceremonial requirements upon the Gentile Christians?

22. What did the apostles, elders, and church resolve upon?
Whom did they propose to send?
How probably did the church signify their approval?
Why did they send others besides Paul and Barnabas?
What is meant by "chief men among the brethren?"

23. What did they write by them?
How did the letter commence?

What is meant by *greeting?*
Why is the letter addressed to these places?
What is meant by, "which are of the Gentiles?"

24. What had they heard?
What is implied in the expression, "which *went* out from us?"
What by, "have troubled you with words?"
What by, "subverting your souls?"

25. What had seemed good to them?

26. What does he say of Paul and Barnabas?
Why do they thus speak of the apostles in this letter?
Was this literally true? Acts xiii, 50; xiv, 19.

27. Who besides had they sent?
What would they do?
What is meant by, "the same things?"

28. To whom had it seemed good?
What had seemed good?
What is meant by, "it seemed good to the Holy Ghost?"
What is implied by this language? [Ans. They assert their inspiration.]
Why are these styled "necessary things?"

29. Repeat these requirements.
What is meant by, "ye shall do well?"

30. When dismissed, where did they go?
What did they do?

31. How were they affected by it?
What is meant by, "for the consolation?"

32. What were Judas and Silas?
What did they do?
What is meant by being *prophets?*
What by, "exhorted them with *many words?*"
What is meant by *confirmed* them?

33. Where were they then permitted to go?
What is meant by, "were let go in peace?"

34. What is said of Silas?

35. What is said of Paul and Barnabas?

36. What proposal did Paul make to Barnabas?
What does Paul exhibit in this?
What is meant by, "see how they do?"

37. Who did Barnabas determine to take with him?
What John was this? Mark xii, 12, 25; Col iv, 10.
Why may Barnabas have selected him?

38. What did Paul think?
Why did Paul have this opinion?
Was this opinion ever changed? Col. iv, 10; 2 Tim. iv, 11.

39. What was the result of this difference of opinion?
What did Barnabas do?
Was this wrong?
Who was in fault?
What may we learn from this in reference to the best of men?
In what way was this unpleasant occurrence overruled for good? (See Notes.)
Why did he sail to Cyprus?

40. Whom did Paul choose?
What was done for him and his companion?
What is meant by this?
What may we learn from this?

41. Whither did he go?
Doing what?
Did Paul and Barnabas become reconciled? 1 Cor. ix, 6; Gal. ii, 9.

LESSON XXV.

PAUL'S JOURNEY INTO MACEDONIA—CONVERSION OF LYDIA—IMPRISONMENT OF PAUL AND SILAS—CONVERSION OF THE JAILER.—Acts xvi.

What was the subject of the last lesson?
Upon what tour had he now started?

1. Where did Paul now come?
Who was here?
Whose son was he?
Where were Derbe and Lystra?
Had Paul visited these places before?
What was the name of Timothy's mother? 2 Tim. i, 5.
What is meant by the statement that she *believed?*

2. What is said of Timothy?
What is meant by *well reported?*
Through whose instructions had Timothy acquired such an excellent character? 2 Tim. iii, 15.

3. What would Paul have him do?
What did he do to him?
Why did he do this?
What did they all know?
What did he mean by, "go forth with him?"
How was Paul justified in circumcising Timothy? (See Notes; also 1 Cor. ix, 20; Acts xxi, 23–26.

4. Whither did they go?
What did they deliver?
What decrees were these? Acts xv, 20, 29.

5. What is said of the churches?
What is meant by their being "established in faith?"

6. Where did they go?

What were they forbidden to do by the Holy Ghost?

Where were *Phrygia* and *Galatia?*

In what way were they forbidden by the Spirit? (See Notes.)

What is here meant by Asia?

Was this prohibition final, or only temporary? Acts xviii, 18; xix, 10.

Why were they probably forbidden at this time?

7. When they came to Mysia, what did they assay to do?

Who forbade them?

Where were these provinces?

What is meant by *assayed?*

What is meant by, "suffered them not?"

8. Where did they then come?

Where was *Troas?*

9. What appeared to Paul?

What was this vision?

What did the man seem to say?

What is meant by a *vision?*

Was this a miraculous occurrence, or ordinary dream?

What is meant by, *prayed him?*

Where was *Macedonia?*

How was this vision to be considered?

Who now cry out thus to us?

10. What did Paul endeavor at once to do?

Why?

Who are meant by *we?*

What is meant by, "assuredly gathering?"

11. Whither did they come from Troas?

Where was *Samothracia?*

Where *Neapolis?*

12. Where did they go thence?

What is said of Philippi?

How long did they remain there?

Where was Philippi?
What is meant by its being a *colony?*

13. Where did they go on the sabbath?
What did they do there?
What is meant by the sentence, "where prayer was wont to be made?" (See Notes.)
Where were these praying houses usually constructed?
Why there?
Why did they sit down to teach?
Why were there no men?

14. What woman heard them?
What is said of her heart?
What did she do?
Where was *Thyatira?*
What is meant by her being a seller of purple?
What by, "which worshiped God?"
What is meant by the Lord's opening her heart?
What by, her "attending unto the things which were spoken?"

15. What was done to her?
Who were baptized with her?
What did she beseech of them?
Who are meant by her *household?*
What is meant by, "she constrained us?"

16. Who met them as they went to prayer?
What is meant by, "as we went to prayer?"
What by, "possessed with a spirit of divination?"
What by *soothsaying?*

17. Whom did she follow?
What did she say of them?
How did she know this?

18. How long did she continue this course?
How was Paul affected by it?
What did he say to the Spirit?
What was the result?

Why was Paul *grieved?*
Who is meant by the *Spirit?*

19. What did her masters see?
What did they do?
How was the hope of their gains destroyed?
Are men apt to be enraged when their sources of wicked gains are cut off?
What is here meant by the *market-place?*

20. To whom did they bring them?
What did they say of them?
Why did they inform against them as *Jews?*
What is meant by, "exceedingly trouble our city?"

21. What did they teach?
What are here meant by *customs?*
What did the Roman law forbid? [Ans. The introduction of a new religion, and to obtain proselytes to it without public authority.]

22. What did the multitude do?
What did the magistrates do?
What did they command?
What is meant by, "rose up together against them?"
Why did the magistrates rend their clothes?

23. What did they lay upon them?
Where did they cast them?
What did they charge the jailer?
Does the apostle refer to this in any of his epistles? 2 Cor. xi, 25.

24. What did the jailer do to them?
Why did he thrust them into the inner prison?
What were *stocks?*
Why did he treat them with so much barbarity?

25. How were Paul and Silas engaged at midnight?
Who heard them?

Why did they thus spend the night?
What enabled them thus to triumph over these painful circumstances?
What does this show in reference to the religion of Christ?

26. What suddenly happened?
What were the effects of this earthquake?
What caused the bonds to fall from the prisoners' hands?
Did the prisoners escape?
Why, think you, did they not?

27. What is said of the keeper of the prison?
Why did he resolve to take his own life?
Was suicide considered right and honorable among the ancients?

28. What did Paul cry out?
How did Paul know what the jailer was about to do?

29. What did the jailer call for?
What did he do?
Why did he rush to Paul and Silas?
What caused him to tremble?

30. What did he do to them?
What did he say?
Out of what did he bring them?
What did he mean by the expression, "What must I do to be saved?"
What led him to ask this question?

31. What answer did they make him?
What is it to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ?
What is implied in, "thou shalt be saved?"
What is meant by, "and thy house?"
How would his salvation affect theirs?

32. What did they then do?
What is meant by this?

33. What did he do for their wounds?
What was done to him?
Why did he wash their stripes?
What is meant by *straightway?*
Is it probable that the apostles in their wounded state could have baptized them by immersion?
Can there be an inference drawn from this in favor of infant baptism?

34. Where did he bring them?
What did he set before them?
What did he do?
What is here meant by *meats?*
What caused his joy?
What is meant by his "believing in God?"

35. What happened when it was day?
Who are meant by the *sergeants?*
What probably influenced them to do this?

36. What did the keeper of the prison tell Paul?

37. What did Paul answer him?
What is here meant by *openly?*
What Roman statute had the magistrates transgressed?
What did he mean by saying they were Romans?
Why did he desire them to be brought out?
Is it right for Christians in every proper way to insist upon their rights?

38. What did the sergeants tell the magistrates?
How were they affected?
Why did they fear?

39. What did they then do?
Why did they wish them to depart?

40. Whither did they go from the prison?
What did they do to the brethren?

What then did they do?
Who are meant by the *brethren?* (See Notes.)
Who probably remained at Philippi? (Compare Acts xvi, 10, with Acts xx, 5, 6; xvii, 41.)

LESSON XXVI.

Paul at Thessalonica—At Berea—At Athens.—Acts xvii.

Relate the events recorded in the last lesson?

1. Through what places did they pass?
Where did they come?
What was there?
Where were *Amphipolis* and *Apollonia?*
Where was *Thessalonica?*
Did Paul afterward write to this church?

2. Where did Paul go?
What did he do there?
What is meant by, "as his manner was?"
What by, "reasoned with them out of the Scriptures?"

3. What was the subject of his discourses?
What is meant by *opening?*
What by *alledging?*
Why did he seek to show "that Christ must needs have suffered and risen?"
Do the Scriptures declare this?

4. What was the effect of Paul's preaching?
Who besides Jews joined him?
What is meant by *consorted* with Paul and Silas?
Who are meant by *devout Greeks?*
Who by the chief women?

5. How were the unbelieving Jews affected?
What did they do?
What did they desire to do to Jason?
Why were they filled with envy?

What is meant by, "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort?"
Why did they attack the house of Jason? Verse 7.
What is meant by bringing them out to the people?

6. When they found not the apostles, what did they do with Jason?
What did they cry out against them?
What did they mean by the charge of "turning the world upside down?"
Is it true in any sense that religion does thus affect the world?

7. What did they say Jason had done?
What did they pretend was wrong in this?
What are meant by the decrees of Cæsar?
How had they perverted the teaching of Paul in thus accusing him of setting up another king in opposition to Cæsar?

8. How were the people and rulers affected by these things?
Why were they thus *troubled?*

9. What did they take of them?
What then did they do?
What is meant by *taking security?*

10. What did the brethren do?
Where did they go when they came to Berea?
Where was Berea?
Why did the church send the apostles away?

11. What is said of the Bereans?
Why were they more noble?
What is meant by *more noble?*
What by, "with all readiness of mind?"
What is here meant by *Scriptures?*
What is meant by their searching "whether those things were so?"

12. What is said of many of them?
Who besides?
What does this show in reference to a candid examination of the Bible?

13. What did the Jews of Thessalonica learn?
What did they do?
What is meant by, *stirred up?*
What induced them to do this?

14. What did the brethren do with Paul?
Who remained there?
What is meant by, "to go *as it were* to the sea?"
How could Silas and Timothy remain if Paul had to be sent away?

15. Where did they bring Paul?
What word did he send back to Silas and Timothy?
Where was Athens?
What can you relate of this ancient city?
What is meant by receiving a *commandment?*

16. How was Paul affected while he tarried in Athens?
What thus moved him?
What is meant by, "his spirit was stirred within him?"
What by, "wholly given to idolatry?"

17. What did he do?
What is here meant by *disputed?*
Who are meant by *devout persons?*
How did the market afford him a favorable opportunity?
What may we learn from Paul's example?

18. Who encountered him?
What did some say?
What did others?
Why did they say so?

Who are meant by the philosophers of the Epicureans and Stoics? (See Notes.)
What is meant by *encountered* him?
What is meant by *babbler?*
What by, a "setter forth of strange gods?"

19. What did they do with Paul?
What did they say?
What is meant by *Areopagus?*
Why did they bring him here?

20. What did they say Paul had brought?
What did they wish to know?
What did they mean by *strange things?*

21. What is said of the Athenians and strangers?
Who are meant by *strangers?*
Do any heathen writers establish the truth of this description of the Athenians?
Is it sinful thus to spend time?

22. Where did Paul stand?
What did he say?
What is meant by, "*in the midst of Mars' Hill?*"
What by, "ye are too superstitious?"

23. What had Paul noticed as he passed by?
What does he say of this unknown God?
What is meant by, "beheld your devotions?"
Is there any other evidence that such an altar existed in Athens?
Under what circumstances, probably, was such an altar reared?
Does Paul mean to say that this altar was dedicated to the *true God*, although they worshiped him ignorantly?
What does Paul exhibit in this introduction to his address?

24. What does he say of the divine Being?

What did the Grecians believe about the earth? (See Notes.)
What is meant by, "dwelleth not in temples made with hands?"

25. With what is he not worshiped?
Why is he not?
What is meant by his not being "worshiped with men's hands?"
Of what was this a rebuke? [Ans. Of the costly sacrifices of the heathen.]

26. What had God made?
What had he determined?
What is meant by his making them of *one blood?*
What was the design of this remark?
What is meant by, "all the face of the earth?"
What by his having "determined the times before appointed?"
What by the "bounds of their habitation?"
What are we taught here in reference to the equality of all men?

27. What should they do?
For what purpose?
How does what the apostle here says follow from what he had said before?
What is meant by *haply?*
What by, "they might feel after him?"
What by, "though he be not far from every one of us?"

28. What does Paul say with reference to our dependence upon him?
What does he quote from a poet?
What is meant by our *living*, *moving*, and *having our being*, in Him?
What poet is here referred to? [Ans. Aratus, a Cilician.]
Can you give any other extracts from his poem? (See Notes.)
What was the object of the quotation?

29. What does Paul say we ought not to think?
Why not?
Can you show the force of the apostle's argument?
What is meant by *graven*?

30. How had God regarded the times of ignorance?
What did he now command?
What is meant by, "the times of this ignorance?"
What by, "God winked at?"

31. What had he appointed?
What assurance had he given of this?
What is meant by, "hath appointed a day?"
What by, "in righteousness?"
What by, "by that man?"
What by, "whom he hath ordained?"
How was the resurrection a proof of this?

32. How did the mention of a resurrection affect some?
What did others say?
What is meant by *mocked*?
Why did they do so?
What did the remark of the others imply?

33. What did Paul do?
34. What is said of certain men?
Who are mentioned?
What woman?
What is meant by, "clave unto him?"
What is meant by, the Areopagite?
Why probably are these persons mentioned?

LESSON XXVII.

Paul at Corinth—Paul before Gallio—At Ephesus.—Acts xviii.

Where was Paul as recorded in the last lesson?

1. Where did Paul go after these things?

After what things?

Where was Corinth, and what can you say of this city?

2. Whom did he find here?

Whence had he come?

Who was with him?

Why had he come thither?

Where was *Pontus?*

Where *Italy?*

Who was *Claudius?*

On what account did he expel the Jews from Rome?

Did Aquila and Priscilla return again to Rome? Rom. xvi, 3.

3. What is said of St. Paul?

What is meant by his being of the same craft?

What by *wrought?*

What was the custom of the Jews in reference to their children?

Was Paul accustomed to sustain himself often by his trade? Acts xx, 34; 2 Thess. iii, 9, 10.

Why was tent-making a peculiarly good trade at this time?

4. What did he do in the synagogue?

Whom did he persuade?

What is meant by, he *reasoned* in the synagogue?

What by *persuaded* the Jews and the Greeks?

5. When Silas and Timotheus were come from Macedonia how was Paul affected?

What did he do?

What is meant by his being "pressed in the spirit?"
What by, *testified* to the Jews that Jesus was Christ?

6. When they opposed, what did he do?
What did he say unto them?
Whither would he go?
What is meant by *opposed* themselves?
What by *blasphemed?*
What by Paul's *shaking his raiment?*
What by the expression, "your blood be upon your own heads?"
What by, "I am clean?"
What by, "I will go unto the Gentiles?"

7. What did the apostle do?
Whose house did he enter?
What is said of many of the Corinthians?
Whence did he depart?
What is meant by his being one that worshiped God?
What by, his "house joined hard to the synagogue?"

8. Who believed on the Lord?
What were some of the duties of the office of Crispus? (See Notes.)
What is said of him in 1 Cor. i, 14?
What is meant by, "with all his house?"
Who are meant by *Corinthians?*

9. How did the Lord speak to Paul?
What did he say?
What is meant by a *vision?*
Who is meant by the Lord?
Why was the vision bestowed upon him at this time?

10. What did he assure him?
What did he say he had in this city?
Had our Lord made any such general promise to his ministers? Matt. xxviii, 20.
What is meant by, "no man shall set on thee?"
What by, "I have much people in this city?"

11. How long did Paul continue there?
How was he engaged?
Why did he remain so much longer than usual in Corinth?

12. Who became the deputy of Achaia?
What did the Jews do at this time?
Where did they bring Paul?
What is meant by *deputy?*
Where was *Achaia?*
What is meant by, "the Jews made insurrection?"
Why did they do so at this time?
What is meant by judgment-seat?

13. Of what did they accuse him?
What is implied in the term *fellows?*
Contrary to what law did they mean?
How could the Roman law be affected by the law of Moses?

4. What was Paul about to do?
What did Gallio say?
What is meant by Paul being "about to open his mouth?"
Why did he not let him speak?
What is meant by, a "matter of wrong?"
What by, "wicked lewdness?"
What by, "reason would that I should bear with you?"

15. But what if it were a question of words and names?
What does he say he will not be?
What did he mean by, a "question of words and names?"
What by, *your law?*
What by, "look ye to it?"

16. What did he then do to them?
What is meant by this?

17. Whom did the Greeks seize?

What was he?
What did they do to him?
What is said of Gallio?
Who are meant by the *Greeks?*
Why did they thus fall upon Sosthenes?
Did he afterward become a Christian believer? 1 Cor. i, 1.
What is meant by, "Gallio cared for none of these things?"

18. Did Paul tarry after this in Corinth?
Then what did he do?
Who went with him?
What did he do in Cenchrea?
Why?
Where was *Syria?*
Where *Cenchrea?*
What is meant by a vow?
Why did he cut off his hair?

19. To what place did he come?
Whither did he go?
Who are meant by, he "left *them* there?"
Where was Ephesus, and what can you say of it?

20. What did they desire him to do?
Did he consent?

21. What reason did he offer for his haste?
What promise did he make them?
What did he then do?
What feast was this? [Ans. Probably the passover.]
What did he mean by saying, "he must by all means keep this feast?"
What by, "if God will?"
Did he ever visit Ephesus again? Acts xix, 1; xx, 31.

22. Where did he land?
Where did he then go?
Whither did he return?

Where was Cesarea?
What is meant by, "after he had gone up?"
What is meant by his saluting the church?
Where was Antioch?

23. When he had spent some time there, where did he go?
For what purpose?

24. Who came to Ephesus?
Where was Apollos born?
Where was *Alexandria?*
What is meant by his being mighty in the Scriptures?

25. In what was this man instructed?
What is said of his spirit?
What did he do?
What only did he know?
What is here meant by the "way of the Lord?"
What by his being "fervent in spirit?"
What by the "things of the Lord?"
What by his knowing "only the baptism of John?"

26. Where did he begin to speak?
Who heard him?
What did they do to him?
What is meant by *expounded?*
What by the "way of God?"

27. Where was he disposed to go?
What did the brethren do?
What was the effect of his going?
What is meant by, "when he was disposed?"
To whom does the expression, *through grace*, refer?
Who had preached at Achaia before this?

28. What did Apollos do here?
What did he show by the Scriptures?
What is meant by, "mightily convinced?"
What by, "that Jesus was the Christ?"
How could this be proved from the Scriptures?

LESSON XXVIII.

Paul at Ephesus.—Acts xix.

Mention some of the events recorded in the last lesson.

1. Who came to Ephesus while Paul was at Corinth?
Where had he been?
Whom did he find in Ephesus?
What is meant by *upper coasts?*
Who are meant by *certain disciples?*

2. What did Paul say to them?
What answer did they make?
What did Paul mean by the question he asked?
How do you account for their answer?

3. What did Paul then ask them?
What answer did they make?
What is the meaning of this?

4. What did Paul say in reference to this?
What had John said?
What is meant by the "baptism of repentance?"
How did the baptism of John imply that Jesus was about to follow him?

5. What was then done to them?
Does this justify the rebaptism of those who have been once properly baptized?
Why not?
What is meant by their being baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus?

6. What did Paul then do to them?
Who came upon them?
What was the effect?

What is meant by, the "Holy Ghost came on them?"
What by *prophesied?*

7. How many men were there?

8. Where did Paul go?
What did he do there?
What is meant by, "persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God?"

9. What is said of divers?
What did the apostle do?
What is meant by, "were hardened?"
What by, "speaking evil of that way?"
What by, his "departing from them?"
What by, "separated the disciples?"
What is here meant by disputing?

10. How long did this continue?
Who heard the word?
What is here meant by *Asia?*

11. What did God do by the hands of Paul?
What are meant by "special miracles?"

12. What were brought from his body to sick persons?
What was the effect of their application?
How do you account for these extraordinary circumstances? (See Notes.)
Why was this granted at this time?
Does this justify the Romish use of the relics of deceased persons?

13. What vile characters are mentioned?
What did they take upon themselves to do?
What did they say?
What is here meant by *vagabond?*
What by *exorcists?*
What is meant by "calling over them the name of the Lord Jesus?"
What by, "we adjure you?"

14. Who are particularly mentioned?
What office did he hold?
What is meant by, "chief of the priests?"

15. What did the evil spirit answer?
How did the evil spirit speak?
What did he mean by, "Jesus I know?"
What does this prove in reference to the existence of evil spirits?

16. What did the demoniac do?
What is proved by his being able to overpower *seven?*
What is here meant by *naked?*

17. How generally was this known?
What was the effect of it?
Why did they *fear?*
What is meant by, was *magnified?*

18. What did many do?
What is here meant by *confessed?*
What by, "showed their deeds?"

19. What did many that used curious arts bring?
What did they do with them?
What was the price of them?
What is meant by "curious arts?"
What by *books*, in this place?
Why did they burn them?
How much, in our currency, were these books worth? [Ans. Seven thousand seven hundred dollars.]

20. What is said of the word of God?
What is meant by this?

21. After these things were ended what did Paul propose to do?
What other city did he say he must see?
What is meant by "purposed in spirit?"
Why did he desire to see Rome? Rom. i, 10, 13; xvi, 23.

Did he go to Rome?
Under what circumstances? Acts xxvii, xxviii.

22. Whom did he send into Macedonia?
Where did he tarry?
Why did he send them on?
Who was Erastus? Rom. xvi, 23; 2 Tim. iv, 20.

23. What arose at this time?
What is meant by *stir?*
What by *that way?*

24. Who was the principal mover in it?
What was his business?
Was it a profitable employment?
What are meant by *silver shrines?* (See Notes.)
Who by the *craftsmen?*

25. What did Demetrius do?
What did he say?
Who are meant by "workmen of like occupation?"
What is meant by *craft?*
What by *wealth?*

26. What did they see and hear?
What is meant by his "turning away much people?"
What by *all Asia?*

27. What would be the consequence?
How extensive was the worship of Diana?
What is meant by being "set at naught?"
Who was *Diana?* (See Notes on verse 24.)
What is meant by, "whom all Asia and the world worshipeth?"
Were they most anxious for their deity or for their craft?

28. How were the multitude affected by this?
What did they cry out?
Why were they so much enraged?

29. What is said of the whole city?

Whom did they catch?
Whither did they rush?
Why did they lay hands upon these?
What is meant here by the *theatre?*
Why did they go thither?

30. What would Paul have done?
Who hindered him?
Why did they prevent his going?

31. What did certain of the chief of Asia desire?
Who are meant by "the chief of Asia?" (See Notes.)
What is meant by their "being his friends?"

32. What is said of the assembly?
What of the more part of them?
In what respects did this resemble modern mobs?

33. Whom did they draw out of the multitude?
Who put him forward?
What would Alexander have done?
Who is this Alexander supposed to have been? 1 Tim. i, 20; 2 Tim. iv, 14.
What is meant by, "would have made *his* defense?"
Why did the Jews probably thrust him forward at this time?

34. When they knew that he was a Jew, what did they do?
Why did they make this clamor?
Why did the fact of his being a Jew induce them thus to cry him down?

35. Who at length appeased the people?
What did he say?
Who is meant by the *town clerk?* (See Notes.)
What is the meaning of *appeased?*
What is meant by *worshiper?*
What by, the "image which fell down from Jupiter?"

36. What did he say of these things?
What did he tell them they ought to do?
What is meant by, "cannot be spoken against?"
Why did it follow from this that they should be quiet?

37. What did he say of the men they had brought?
What men are meant?
What is meant by their not being "blasphemers of their goddess?"

38. What did he say Demetrius and any others could do, if they had matter against a man?
What is meant by, "the law is open?"
Who are meant by *deputies?*
What is meant by, "implead one another?"

39. If they inquired of other matters, where should it be determined?
What is meant by "other matters?"
What by a lawful assembly?

40. Of what were they in danger?
Why were they in danger?
What penalty was affixed to rioting by the Roman law? [Ans. Death.]
What is meant by, "there being no cause whereby we may give an account of this concourse?"

41. When he had said this, what did he do?

LESSON XXIX.

Paul prepares to leave Ephesus, and journey to Jerusalem.—Acts xx.

What tumultuous occurrence is recorded in the last lesson, as taking place in Ephesus?

1. What did Paul do after the uproar had ceased?

For what country did he depart?
Why did he now leave Ephesus?

2. When he had traveled over those parts, whither did he come?
What is meant by, "over those parts?"
What by, "given much exhortation?"
What is here meant by Greece? [Ans. Greece proper, or Achaia, south of the province of Macedonia.]

3. How long did he abide there?
What did the Jews do?
What did he purpose to do?
Why did he wish to sail to Syria?
What is meant by purposed?

4. Who accompanied him into Asia?
Who was Sopater? Rom. xvi, 21.
Who Aristarchus? Acts xix, 29.
Who Tychicus? Eph. vi, 21, 22; Tit. iii, 12.
Who Trophimus? 2 Tim. iv, 20; Acts xxi, 29.

5. Where did these go?
How could they be said to accompany him if they went before?
Who are meant by *us*, here?
Where had Luke probably remained until this time? Acts xvi; see verse 6.

6. From what port did they sail?
After what days?
Where did they come?
How long did they abide there?
What is meant by, "after the days of unleavened bread?"

7. What did the disciples do upon the first day of the week?
What did Paul do?
How long did he continue his speech?

What day was the "first day of the week?"
What may we learn from their meeting upon this day?
What is meant by, "came together to break bread?"
Why did he continue his address so long upon this occasion?

8. What were there in the upper chamber?
Why is this mentioned, and why were there so many?
What is meant by "upper chamber?"

9. Who sat in the window?
What did he fall into?
What happened to him while Paul was preaching?
What is meant by his "sitting in a window?"
What by the *third loft?*
Do you suppose he was actually dead?

10. What did Paul do?
What did he say?
What similar occurrence is related in the Old Testament? 2 Kings iv, 33-35.
Why would the disciples be likely to be troubled?
Was this occurrence a miracle?

12. What did he do when he came up?
How long did he talk?
What is here meant by, "had broken bread and eaten?"
Does it mean that he continued *preaching*, or engaged in familiar spiritual conversation?

12. Whom did they bring?
How were they affected?
What is meant by, "they brought the young man?"
Why were they so comforted by this?

13. Whither did they sail?
Whom did they intend to take in with them?
Why did they do so?
Who is here meant by *we?*
Where was *Assos?*

What is meant by *minding*?
Why did he probably go afoot?

14. Did Paul meet them there?
Where did they then come?
Where was Mitylene?

15. Where did they come the next day?
At what place did they arrive on the next day?
Where did they tarry?
Where did they come the next day?
Where was *Chios*?
What now called?
Where was *Samos*?
Where *Trogillium*?
Where *Miletus*?

16. What had Paul determined?
Why had he thus designed?
What is meant by, "to sail *by* Ephesus?"
What is meant by the "day of Pentecost?"
Why did he wish to be there then?

17. Whither did he send from Miletus?
Whom did he call?
Who are meant by the *elders*?
Why did he send for these?

18. When they were come, what did he say to them?
What is meant by, "after what manner I have been with you?"
What does this appeal show in reference to Paul's life?

19. How had he served the Lord?
What had he suffered?
What is meant by, "serving the Lord with all humility?"

20. What had Paul not kept back?
What had he done?

What is meant by, "have kept back nothing that was profitable unto you?"
What is meant by, "teaching from house to house?"

21. What had he testified both to Jews and Greeks?
What is the meaning of this?

22. What did he say he was about to do?
What is meant by, "bound in the Spirit?"

23. What did the Holy Spirit witness?
What is here meant by *witnesseth?*
What by *bonds?*
What by *abide me?*
What does the faithfulness of Paul, with his knowledge of what was before him, prove in reference to his faith in the gospel?

24. What did Paul say of these things?
What did he say of his life?
In order to accomplish what end?
What is meant by, "none of these things move me?"
What by, "neither do I count my life dear unto myself!"
What by, "finish my course?" 2 Tim. iv, 2; 1 Cor. ix, 24–27.
What was Paul enabled to say near the close of life? 2 Tim. iv, 6–8.
What may we learn from what Paul says in this verse?

25. What did he say he knew?
What is here meant by, *I know?*
Even if he returned, is it probable that he saw them *all* again?
In this dying world, how should we part with our friends?
What is meant by, "preaching the kingdom of God?"

26. What did he take them to record?
What is meant by, "I take you to record?"
What by, "pure from the blood of all men?"
What may we learn from this?

27. What had he not shunned?
What did he mean by this?
What by the "*counsel* of God?" Luke vii, 30; 2 Cor. iv, 2.

28. What does he then charge them to take heed?
What should they do?
What is meant by, "*take heed* to yourselves, and to all the flock?"
What by, "over which the Holy Ghost hath made you *overseers?*"
What is meant by feeding the church?
What by "purchased with *his own* blood?" 1 Cor. vi, 20; 1 Pet. i, 18, 19.

29. What did Paul say he knew?
How did he know this?
Who are meant by "grievous wolves?"
What is meant by their not "sparing the flock?"

30. Who should arise among themselves?
What would they do?
What is meant by, "of your own selves?"
What is meant by, "speaking perverse things?"

31. What should they therefore do?
What did he say of himself?
What is it to watch?
What is meant by, "warning every one night and day?"

32. To whom did the apostle now commend them?
What is the word of his grace able to do?
What is meant by commending them "to the word of his grace?"
What is meant by its "being able to build them up?"
What by, "give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified?"

33. What had not the apostle coveted?
What is the meaning of *coveted?*
What by his not coveting silver, or gold, or apparel?
Why is apparel particularly mentioned?
What was his object in preaching?

34. What had the apostle done for his support?
What is meant by ministering unto his necessities?
What was the apostle's trade? Acts xviii, 3.
Who is meant by, "them that were with me?"

35. What had he showed them?
What were they to remember?
What were these words?
What is meant by, "I have showed you *all things?*"
How had he showed them this?
Are these words recorded anywhere in the Gospels?
How had they come to the knowledge of Paul?
How is it more blessed to give than to receive?

36. What then did the apostle do?
What may we learn from this in reference to the proper manner of parting with friends?
What in reference to position in prayer?

37. How were they affected?
What did they do?

38. On what account did they sorrow?
Whither did they accompany him?
What do they exhibit in these expressions?
Why were they so attached to Paul?
What comfort does this afford the minister of the gospel?

LESSON XXX.

PAUL JOURNEY'S TO JERUSALEM—PERFORMS A VOW IN THE TEMPLE — ASSAULTED BY THE JEWS—MAKES HIS DEFENSE UPON THE STAIRS OF THE CASTLE.—Acts xxi.

From whom had Paul parted, as recorded in the last lesson?
In what manner had they separated?
Whither was Paul now journeying?

1. After they sailed from Miletus, where did they come?
Where the day following?
Thence where?
Gotten from whom does he mean? Acts xx, 37, 38.
Where was *Coos?*
Where *Rhodes?*
What is said of it?
Where *Patara?*

2. What did they find here?
What did they do?
Where was Phenicia?

3. What did they discover?
Whither did they then sail?
Where did they land?
Why?
Where was Cyprus?
What is here meant by *Syria?*
Where was *Tyre?*

4. Whom did they find here?
How long did they tarry?
What did they say to Paul?

Who are meant by the *disciples?*
What is meant by, *through the Spirit?*
What by, that he *should not go up?* &c.
Did Paul go up contrary to the *command* of the Spirit?

5. When the days were accomplished, what did he do?
What was done for the apostle and his company?
What did they do on the seashore?
What is meant by, "accomplished those days?"
What by, "they brought us on our way?"
Why did they take their wives and children with them? [Ans. This was an eastern form of respect and affection?]
What may we learn from the manner of their separation?

6. After taking leave, what did they do?
Where did the Tyrians go?

7. Whence did they come from Tyre?
What did they do here?
Where was Ptolemais?
What is said of this place? (See Notes.)
What is meant by "saluted the brethren?"

8. Who departed the next day?
Where did they come?
Into whose house did they enter?
Which Cesarea was this? [Ans. Cesarea of Palestine.]
Who are meant by the *seven?* Acts vi, 3-6.
Where had he labored as an evangelist? Acts viii, 5.
What noted individual was converted through his instrumentality? Acts viii, 26-38.

9. How many daughters had Philip?
What is said of them?
What is meant by "which did prophesy?"

10. Who came down from Judea while they tarried here?

What notice have we already had of this individual? Acts xi, 28.

11. What did Agabus do?

What did he say?

Why did he thus bind himself with Paul's girdle? [Ans. After the custom of the prophets of the Old Testament, who by such symbolical acts were accustomed to impress their prophetic revelations.]

Was this prophecy of Agabus fulfilled? Verse 33.

What is meant by, "thus saith the Holy Ghost?"

12. What did those that heard this prophecy do?

13. What did Paul say in return?

What did he say he was ready to do?

What did he mean by the question he asks them?

What by his being "*ready* not only to be bound?" &c.

What does Paul exhibit in this?

14. When they could not persuade him, what did they do and say?

What is meant by this?

What is our duty if God pleases to call our friends to his work?

15. What did they do after those days?

What days are meant?

What is meant by, "took up our carriages?" [Ans. Collected the *baggage*, and prepared to commence the journey?]

16. Who also went up from Cesarea?

Whom did they bring with them?

Where were they to lodge in Jerusalem?

How happens it that they bring their host up with them from Cesarea?

What is meant by his being an "old disciple?"

17. How did the brethren receive them at Jerusalem?

18. Where did Paul go the following day?
Who were present?
Who was this James? Acts xii, 2; xv, 13.
Why does Paul go to him? [Ans. He was the presiding pastor, or bishop, in Jerusalem.]

19. What did Paul do to them?
What then did he declare?

20. How were they affected by the recital?
What did they say to Paul?
What is meant by, "which believe?"
What by their being "zealous of the law?"

21. What had they been informed?
What is meant by, "to forsake Moses?"
What by, "walk after the customs?"
Was this true?
What had Paul taught?
What had he himself done? 1 Cor. ix, 20; Acts xviii, 21.

22. What did they say must needs happen?
Why?
What is meant by, "what is it therefore?"
What by, "they must needs come together?"

23. What did they desire of him?
Who was with them?
What is meant by their "having a vow on them?"

24. What did they request Paul to do?
What would all then know?
What is meant by, "purify thyself with them?"
What by being at "charges with them?"
Why shave their heads? Num. vi, 18.
How would this course show that he had been falsely accused?
What is meant by "walkest orderly?"

25. What had they written about the Gentiles that believed?

No such thing as *what?*

What is meant by, "as touching?"

26. What did Paul do?

To signify what?

What is meant by, "to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification?"

27. What were now almost ended?

What did the Jews of Asia do?

Who are meant by the Jews of Asia?

Why would they be likely to recognize and persecute Paul?

What is meant by, "stirred up all the people?"

What by, "laid hands on him?"

28. What did they cry?

What did they say of Paul?

Whom did they say he had brought into the temple?

What had he done to it?

Who are meant by "men of Israel?"

What is meant by, "teaching all men everywhere against the people?"

What by, the *law?*

What by, against *this place?*

Was this true?

What is meant by "bringing Greeks into the temple?"

How did they think he had "polluted the holy place?"

29. Whom had they seen with Paul?

What had they supposed?

What may we learn from this as to the danger of hasty judgments?

30. What were the results of the charge made by the Jews of Asia?

What did they do with Paul?
What were shut?
What is meant by, "the city was moved?"
Ran together *where?*
Why did they draw him out of the temple?
The doors of what did they shut?
Why?

31. What did they go about to do?
To whom did tidings come?
What were these tidings?
Who is meant by the "chief captain of the band?"

32. What did he immediately do?
When he was seen coming, what did the Jews do?
Who were *centurions?*
Why did the sight of these cause them to desist?

33. What did the chief captain do?
What did he command?
What did he demand?
Why did he chain him so heavily?

34. What is said of the multitude?
When he could not understand them, what did he command?
What is meant by, "when he could not know the certainty for the tumult?"
What by the *castle?*

35. What happened when he came upon the stairs?
Stairs of what?
What is meant by, "borne of the soldiers?"
What by the "violence of the people?"

36. What did the people cry out?
What did they mean by, "away with him?"

37. As he was led to the castle, what did Paul say to the chief captain?
What did he answer?
Why was he surprised that he could speak Greek?

38. Whom did he ask him if he was?
What had that Egyptian done?
What is related of this Egyptian?
What is meant by, "that were *murderers?*"

39. What did Paul answer?
What did he beseech him to suffer?
What is meant by, "no mean city?"

40. When he gave him license, what did Paul do?
When there was silence, how did he speak to them?
What is here meant by the *Hebrew tongue?*
What is meant by "beckoned with his hand?"
Why did he address them in the Hebrew language?

LESSON XXXI.

PAUL'S DEFENSE BEFORE THE JEWS—RAGE OF THE JEWS—CHIEF CAPTAIN WOULD HAVE SCOURGED PAUL, BUT DISCOVERS HIM TO BE A ROMAN CITIZEN.—Acts xxii.

What had excited the tumult recorded in the last chapter?
Where was Paul at this time?

1. How did he commence his defense?
What is the meaning of *defense?*
What were the charges against him? Acts xxi, 28.
What seems to be the plan of the apostle's argument?

2. When they heard him speak in the Hebrew tongue, what did they do?
Whom may they have supposed him to be?
Why did his speaking Hebrew command their especial silence?

3. What does Paul say of his birth and education?
What is meant by his being "brought up at the feet of Gamaliel?"
What by, "the perfect manner of the law of the fathers?"
What by his being "zealous toward God?"

4. What had he done to this way?
What is meant by, "persecuted this way?"
What by, "unto the death?"

5. Who could bear witness of this?
What had he received from these?
For what purpose?
What is meant by, "the high priest doth bear me witness?"
Who are meant by, "all the estate of the elders?"

6. What happened upon the journey?

7. How was he affected by this light?
What voice did he hear?

8. What did he answer?
What return did he receive?

9. What does he say of those who were with him?

10. What did Paul inquire?
What answer did the Lord give him?
What is meant by, "which are appointed for thee?"

11. What did they do for him, as he could not see?

12. What Jew does he mention?
What is meant by his being "devout according to the law?"
What by his having "a good report of all the Jews?"

13. What did Ananias do?
What followed?

14. What did Ananias say to him?
What is meant by, "know his will?"
What by, "see that just One?"
What by, "hear the voice of his mouth?"

15. What should Paul be?

16. What did he tell him to do?
What is meant by, "why tarriest thou?"
What by, "wash away thy sins?"
How could baptism be said to wash away sins?
What is meant by his "calling on the name of the Lord?"

17. What happened when he came to Jerusalem?
How was he engaged at this time?
What is meant by *a trance?*

18. Whom did he see?
What was said to him?
Why leave Jerusalem?
Who is meant by *him*, and "saw him?"
What by, "they will not receive thy testimony?"

19. What answer did Paul make?
How was this appropriate to what had been said?
What is meant by, "beat in every synagogue?"

20. What had he done when the blood of Stephen had been shed?
What is meant by "consenting unto his death?"
What by, "kept the raiment?"

21. What did he say unto him?
Where would he send him?
What is here meant by *depart?*
What by far hence?

22. What did they do up to this time?
What then did they do and say?
What is meant by, "gave audience unto his word?"
Why did this last remark of Paul excite their indignation?

23. What did they further do?
Why did they "cast off their clothes?"
Why "throw dust in the air?"

24. What did the chief captain command?
What did he order to be done to him?
For what purpose?
What is meant by, "examined by scourging?" (See Notes.)
Had the captain probably understood what Paul had said?

25. What did they do to Paul?
What did Paul say to the centurion?
What are *thongs?*
Was it lawful thus to treat a Roman citizen?
Is it right on proper occasion to assert our legal rights?

26. What did the centurion do when he heard this?
What did he say?

27. What did the chief captain ask?
What did Paul answer?

28. How had the chief captain obtained his freedom?
What did Paul answer?
What did he mean by saying, that with a great sum he obtained his freedom? (See Notes.)

How could Paul say he was "free born?" (See Notes.)

29. What then happened?

How was the chief captain affected?

Why?

What is meant by, "they which should have examined him?"

What reason had he to fear?

30. What did he desire to know?

What did he do to Paul?

Whom did he command to appear?

What did he do with Paul?

Who are meant "by all their council?"

What is meant by bringing Paul *down?*

LESSON XXXII.

Paul's Address before the Sanhedrim—He is sent to Felix.—Acts xxiii.

Where was Paul when he made the address contained in the last lesson?

What happened at the close of his speech?

Where was he brought by the chief captain?

For what purpose?

1. What did Paul do?

What did he say?

What is meant by "earnestly beholding?"

Who are meant by the "council?"

What did he mean by saying that he had "lived in all good conscience before God?"

Are men sometimes conscientious when doing wrong acts?

Is a person held responsible for his conduct under such circumstances?

2. What did Ananias command?

Why to "smite him on the mouth?"

Who was this Ananias? (See Notes.)
Was he high priest at this time?
How came he then to bear the title? (See Notes.)

3. What did Paul say to him?
What question did he ask him?
What did he mean by, "God shall smite thee?"
Did God judicially punish him afterward?
What did he mean by styling him "thou whited wall?"
How was this command contrary to the law?

4. What did they that stood by say?
What did they mean by this?

5. What did Paul answer?
What did he say was written?
What did he mean by "wist not?"
What did Paul mean by this answer?
Where is the scripture he quoted found?
Should we respect an honorable office, even if the occupant be unworthy?

6. What did Paul perceive?
What did he cry out?
For what did he say he was called in question?
How did Paul perceive or know that the council were partly Pharisees and partly Sadducees?
Why did he introduce this topic? (See Notes.)
What did he mean by saying, "*I am* a Pharisee?"
What is meant by, "of the hope *and* resurrection of the dead?"
How was this question involved in the charges against Paul?
Was Paul honest in this, or did he seek to deceive them?

7. What arose upon this?
What is said of the multitude?
What is meant by a *dissension?*
Who are meant by the *multitude?*
What is meant by, "were divided?"

8. What do the Sadducees say?
What do the Pharisees do?
To what does the term *both* refer?
What is here meant by *confess?*

9. What now arose?
What did the scribes who were Pharisees do?
What did they say?
What is meant by a "great cry?"
Who are meant by the *scribes?*
What is meant by *strove?*
What did they mean by saying, "we find no evil in this man?"
Had Paul said that a *spirit* or an *angel* had spoken to him?
Who had spoken to him? Acts xxii, 18.
What did he mean by saying, "let us not fight against God?"

10. When the dissension became great, what did the chief captain fear?
What did he command the soldiers to do?

11. Who stood by him the night following?
What did he say to him?
Where should he bear witness of him?
Why does our Lord appear to Paul at this time?

12. What plot was planned by the Jews when it was day?
What is meant by, "bound themselves by a curse?" (See Notes.)
Was this a common custom among the Jews?
Were they usually faithful to keep the vow, if unsuccessful, at the expense of their lives?
Is it probable that these men starved themselves to death?

13. How many were there in this company?

14. To whom did they come?
What did they say?

15. What did they request?
What do they promise to do?
What is meant by, "signify to the chief captain?" &c.
Down where?
What is meant by, "or ever he come near?"

16. Who heard of their lying in wait?
What did he do?

17. Whom did Paul call?
What did he say to him?
Why did Paul take measures to defend his life when Jesus had promised him that he should be saved from the malice of the Jews?
What may we learn from this?

18. What did the centurion do?
What did he say?

19. What did the chief captain do?
What did he ask him?
Why did he take him by the hand?

20. What did he say to him?

21. What did he beg of him not to do?
Why not?
For what did he say they were looking?
What did he mean by their "looking for a promise from thee?"

22. What did the chief captain do?
What did he charge him?
Why did he place this injunction upon him?

23. Whom did he call?
What did he command them?
What o'clock was the "third hour of the night?"
Why did he send so large a force, and in the night?

24. What did he order them to provide?
Where should he bring him?
Whom did he mean by *them* in the phrase "provide them beasts?" &c.
Who was Felix? (See Notes.)

25. What did he send with them?

26. How did the letter commence?
What is meant by *greeting?*

27. What does he say of Paul?
What had he done to save him?
What had he understood?
Does he tell the truth about this?
Did he release him because he heard he was a Roman?

28. How had he tried to discover the cause of his accusation?

29. Of what did he find him accused?
Of what did he not consider him worthy?

30. What had been told him?
What had he therefore done?

31. What did the soldiers do?
Where was Antipatris? (See Notes.)

32. What did they do on the morrow?
Why did the soldiers go no further?

33. Where did they come?
To whom deliver the epistle?
Whom present?

34. What did the governor ask of Paul?
Of what province did he understand him to be?
Where was *Cilicia?*

35. When did he say he would hear him?
Where did he command him to be kept?
What is meant by Herod's judgment-hall? (See Notes.)

LESSON XXXIII.

Paul's Defense before Felix.—Acts xxiv.

Where had Paul defended himself, as related in the first part of the last lesson?
How had it ended?
Where was he now?
Why had he been sent thither?

1. Who descended after five days?
For what purpose did Tertullus go down?
What is here meant by *descended?*
Who are meant by *the elders?*
Of what nation probably was Tertullus? (See Notes.)
Why was he employed?
What is meant by, "informed the governor against Paul?"

2. When he was called forth, what did Tertullus do?
How did he commence his speech?
Who is referred to in the sentence, "when *he* was called?" &c.
What is meant by, "began to accuse him?"
What by "great quietness?"
Was this true?
What is meant by, "worthy deeds are done unto this nation by thy providence?"

3. What did he say of these things?
What was the design of Tertullus in this introduction?

4. What did he pray him to hear?
What is meant by, "of thy clemency?"

5. What does he then say of Paul?
What is meant by a "pestilent fellow?"
What by a "mover of sedition?"

What idea did Tertullus intend to convey by this?
Was it true?
What is meant by a *ringleader?*
Who are meant by the "sect of the Nazarenes?"
Why does he give this name to the Christians?

6. What had he also done?
What would they have done?
To what did he refer as a profanation of the temple?
Were the Jews proceeding according to their *law* when the chief captain took him out of their hands?

7. What does he say of Lysias?

8. What had Lysias commanded?
For what purpose?

9. What did the Jews do and say?

10. To whom did the governor now beckon?
How did he commence his defense?
What is here meant by a *judge?*
How long had he been governor of Judea?
How would this better fit him to understand the present cause?
What did Paul exhibit in his commencement?

11. What did he say Felix would understand?
What is here meant by *worship?*
Whence had he come?
Why does he mention this? [Ans. To prove that, so far from profaning the temple, he had taken great pains to attend the regular feast.]

12. What had they not found him doing?
What is meant by "raising up the people?"

13. What could they not prove?

14. What did he confess?
What did he believe?
What is here meant by *way?*
What is meant by *heresy?* Verse 5. (See Notes.)

What was implied in this confession?
How did this confession of his belief meet the charges of Tertullus?
What is meant by, "all things which are written in the law and in the prophets?"

15. What had he toward God?
What was this hope?
What is meant by "hope toward God?"
To whom did he refer when he says, "which they themselves also allow?"

16. In what did he say he exercised himself?
What is the meaning here of *herein*?
What is meant by a "conscience void of offense?"
When toward God?
When toward men?

17. Why had he come to Jerusalem?
What are meant by *alms* and *offerings?*
How long had he been absent from Jerusalem?

18. How had certain Jews from Asia found him?
What is the force of *whereupon?*
What is here meant by *purified?*
What by, "neither with multitude nor with tumult?"
To what was this an answer?

19. What ought these persons to have done?
Why so?

20. What should the persons present have done?
What did he mean by, "while I stood before the council?"

21. What act of his only does he accept?
What is the meaning of this?
Does he mean to admit that he had done wrong in this?
What was his object?

22. What is said of Felix?

What did he do?
What did he say to them?
What is meant by his "having more perfect knowledge of that way?"
What by, "he deferred them?"
What by, "I will know the uttermost of your matter?"

23. What did he command a centurion?
What indulgence should he allow him?
Why did he give him this liberty?
Why did he not release him at once? Verse 27.

24. What happened after certain days?
Who was Drusilla?
In preaching as he did before such persons, what does Paul exhibit?
What is meant by the faith in Christ?

25. Upon what did Paul reason?
How was Felix affected?
What did he say?
What is here meant by *reasoned?*
What by *righteousness?*
What by *temperance?*
What by *judgment to come?*
How was all this peculiarly calculated to make Felix tremble?
What is meant by, "go thy way?"
What by, "a convenient season?"
Is it probable that he ever found one?
What important lesson may we learn from this?
Have you found that season?
Why is a delay so dangerous?

26. What did he hope?
On this account, what did he do?
What reason had he for expecting such a bribe?
What is meant by, "communed with him?"
What does this show to have been the character of Felix?

27. How long did Paul remain in this state?
Who succeeded Felix?
Why was Paul left bound?
Why did he desire the good will of the Jews?
Did he succeed in quieting the clamors of the Jews against him by this cruel act?
What is meant by, "into Felix's room?"

LESSON XXXIV.

PAUL BEFORE FESTUS — HE APPEALS TO CÆSAR.—Acts XXV.

Before whom had Paul been accused by the Jews?
How long was he continued bound by Felix?

1. Who now came into the province?
Where did he go from Cesarea?
What is meant here by the province?
In what capacity had he come into the province?
Why does he go so soon to Jerusalem?

2. What did the high priest and chief of the Jews do?

3. What favor did they desire against him?
What did they intend to do?
What is meant by, "they desired favor against them?"

4. What did Festus answer?
What course did he recommend them to pursue?
What is meant by, "let them which among you are able?"

6. How long did he tarry with them?
Where then did he go?
What happened on the next day?
What is meant by, "sitting on the judgment-seat?"

7. Who stood round about?
What did they do?
Could they prove these things?

8. How did he answer for himself?
What did he mean by the "law of the Jews?"
What by not offending against the temple?
What by, "nor yet against Cæsar?"

9. What was Festus willing to do?
What did he ask Paul?
Why did he wish him to do this?
Was there any reasonable cause for Paul's going to Jerusalem?

10. What did Paul say?
What did he mean by "Cæsar's judgment-seat?"
Why *ought* he to be judged here?
How did Festus know that he had done no wrong to the Jews?

11. Under what circumstances would he not refuse to die?
But if none of these things could be proved, what does he say?
To whom does he appeal?
What is meant by, "if I be an offender?"
What by, "I refuse not to die?"
What by, "no man may deliver me unto them?"
May a Christian thus strenuously insist upon his legal rights?
What is meant by, "I appeal unto Cæsar?"
What right had every Roman citizen?

12. With whom did Festus confer?
What did he then say to Paul?
Who are meant here by "the council?"
What by, "conferred with them?"
Why was Festus so willing to get rid of Paul?

13. Who soon after came to Cesarea?
For what purpose?
Who was *Agrippa?* (See Notes.)
Who Bernice? (See Notes.)
What is meant by, "to salute Festus?"

14. After they had been there many days, what did Festus do?
What did he say?
What is meant by, "declared Paul's cause?"
What by, "left in bonds?"

15. Who had informed about him?
What did these persons desire?
What is meant by, "desiring to have judgment against him?"

16. What did he answer them?
What is meant by, "it is not the manner of the Romans?"
What by, "and have license to answer for himself?"

17. What then did he say happened?

18. What did he say of the accusers?
Of what had he probably thought him guilty?

19. What did he say they had against him?
What did he say Paul affirmed of Jesus?
What did he mean by, "certain questions of their own superstitions?"
What seems to have been Festus's idea of Jesus Christ?

20. Of what had he doubts?
What had he therefore asked Paul?
What did he mean by, "I doubted of such manner of questions?"
Was this the real cause of his asking him if he would go up to Jerusalem? Verse 9.

21. For what had Paul appealed?
What had he therefore commanded?
What is meant by, "appealed to be reserved unto the hearing of Augustus?"
Who is meant by Augustus?

22. What did Agrippa say?
What answer did Festus make?

23. Who came on the morrow?
What did they enter?
Who were with them?
Who was brought forth?
What is meant by "great pomp?"
What by the "place of hearing?"

24. What did Festus then say?
What did he mean by, "have dwelt with me?"

25. Of what had he not found him worthy?
What had Paul done?
What had he determined?

26. What had he not?
What had he therefore done?
For what purpose?
Whom did he mean by "my lord?"
What by, "certain thing?"

27. What seemed to him unreasonable?
What help could Agrippa afford him? Acts xxvi, 3.

LESSON XXXV.

Paul's Defense before King Agrippa.—Acts xxvi.

Before whom had Paul made a defense, as related in the last lesson?
Who was Agrippa?

1. Who spoke to Paul?
What did he say?
What did Paul do?
What is meant by, "stretched forth his hand?"
What by, "answered for himself?"

2. Why did he think himself happy?
What is meant by, "I think myself happy?"
What by, "touching all the things?"

3. Why especially was he happy to speak before Agrippa?
What did he beseech of him?
What did he mean by his being "expert in all customs and questions?"
Was this true of Agrippa, or mere flattery?

4. What does Paul say of his manner of life?
What is meant by his "manner of life?"
For what purpose had he resided in Jerusalem? [Ans. To complete his Jewish education: his native city was Tarsus.]

5. How long had they known him?
What did the Jews know of him?
What is meant by, "from the beginning?"
What by, "the most straitest sect of our religion?"

6. For what was he now judged?

What is meant by, "the hope of the promise made of God unto our fathers?"

7. What is said of this promise?

For what was he accused?

Who are meant by "the twelve tribes?"

What by their "instantly serving God day and night?"

What by, "hope to come?"

How was Paul accused for this "hope's sake?"

8. What did Paul ask Agrippa concerning the resurrection?

What is meant by *incredible?*

Why ought this not to be incredible to Agrippa?

What does Paul now proceed to show? (See Notes.)

9. What did Paul say he had thought with himself?

What is meant by, "I verily thought with myself?"

What by, "do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth?"

10. When had he done this?

What had he done then?

Where did he obtain authority?

What did he do when they were put to death?

Who are meant by *saints?*

What is meant by, "gave my voice against them?"

11. Where had he punished them?

What had he compelled them to do?

How was he affected toward them?

What did he therefore do?

What is meant by his punishing "them oft in every synagogue?"

What by, "compelling them to blaspheme?"

What by, "exceedingly mad?"

What by, "persecuting them unto strange cities?"

12. Where was Saul journeying?

What did he bear with him?

13. What happened at mid-day?

14. When fallen to the earth, what did they hear?
What did the voice say?
What is the meaning of this?

15. What did Paul ask?
What answer was returned?
How could this be, that Paul had persecuted Jesus?

16. What was he commanded to do?
For what purpose had he appeared unto him?
What is meant by, "both a minister and a witness?"
What by, "those things in the which I will appear unto thee?"

17. From whom would he deliver him?

18. For what purpose was he sent?
What is meant by, "to open their eyes?"
What by, "turning them from darkness to light?"
What by, "from the power of Satan unto God?"
What by, "them which are sanctified?"
What by, "faith that is in me?"

19. How did Paul treat the heavenly vision?
What is meant by this?

20. Where did he go?
What did he do in these places?
What is meant by, "showed unto them of Damascus?"
What by, "all the coasts of Judea?"
What by, "works meet for repentance?"

21. For these causes, what had the Jews done?
What is meant by, "went about to kill me?"

22. From whom had he obtained help?
What had this enabled him to do?
What only had he said?

What is meant by his having "obtained help from God?"
To whom should we ever attribute our protection?
What is meant by "witnessing both to small and great?"
What by, "none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say should come?"

23. What had these said should come?
What is meant by, "that Christ should suffer? (See Notes, Acts xvii, 3.)
What by, "that he should be the first that should rise from the dead?"
What by, "show light unto the people, and to the Gentiles?"
Where is this foretold? Isa. ix, 1, 2; xi, 10; xlii, 1, 6.

24. As he thus spoke, what did Festus say?
What is meant by "beside thyself?"
What made him think this?
What did he mean by, "much learning doth make thee mad?"
Is experimental religion often mysterious and dark to the unconverted?

25. What did Paul answer?
What did he mean by, the "words of truth and soberness?"

26. Who did he say knew these things?
What did he say he was persuaded?
Why?
Whom did he mean by "the king?"
What by his knowing *these things?*
What is meant by, "this thing was not done in a corner?"

27. What question does he ask the king?
What does he then assert?
Why did he ask this question? (See Notes.)
How did Paul know that Agrippa believed this?

28. What did Agrippa then say to Paul?
What is meant by this?

Was Agrippa sincere in the use of this language?
What probably hindered him?
Are sinners often brought into this situation?
Why is it a peculiarly dangerous situation?
If a person is *almost saved*, is he not still *lost?*
How should we be affected by this?

29. What does Paul answer?
Whom did he mean by "all that hear me?"
What by, "except these bonds?"
What does Paul exhibit in this answer?

30. Who now rose up?
What is meant by their rising up?
Why did the king end the trial so suddenly?

31. What did they do when they were gone aside?
What did they say?
What did they mean by this?

32. What did Agrippa say unto Festus?
Why did his appeal hinder his being set at liberty?
Was this unfortunate for Paul?

LESSON XXXVI.

Paul's Voyage to Italy.—Acts xxvii.

Before whom had Paul made his defense?
What was the result of it?
Why was he not liberated?

1. What was determined?
To whom did they deliver Paul?
Who are meant by *we?*
Where was *Italy?*
What is meant by Augustus' band?

2. Into what ship did they enter?
Where did they mean to sail?

Who was with them?
Where was *Adramyttium?*
What is here meant by *launched?*
What by the "coasts of Asia?"
Why did they keep so near the coast?
Who was this Aristarchus? Col. iv, 10.

3. Where did they touch?
How did Julius entreat Paul?
What liberty did he give him?
Where was *Sidon?*
What is meant by, "courteously entreated?"
Who are meant by *friends*, here?
What is meant by, "to refresh himself?"

4. Where did they sail thence?
Why?
What is meant by, "under Cyprus?"

5. Over what sea did they sail?
Where did they then come?
What is meant by the Sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia?
Where was Myra?

6. What did the centurion find here?
What did he do?
What is said of *Alexandria?*
With what was the ship loaded?

7. How did they sail for many days?
Where did they come?
What hindered them?
Under what did they sail?
Over against what place?
Where was *Cnidus?*
What is meant by their sailing "under Crete?"
What by, "over against Salmone?"

8. Passing this, where did they come?
Nigh to what city?

Where was *Fair Havens?*
Why so called?
What is said of the city of *Lasea?*

9. How had sailing now become?
Why?
What did Paul do?
What is meant by, "because the fast was already past?"
Why was it now dangerous to sail?

10. What did Paul say?
What did he mean by, with "hurt and much damage?"
How did Paul know this?
What only afterward saved their lives?

11. Whom did the centurion believe?
Who are meant by the *master and owner?*
Why did they overrule the advice of Paul?
Do we not often see that life is held cheap by those who are eager in the pursuits of business?

12. What is said of the haven?
What did the more part advise?
What is said of Phenice?
What is meant by its "not being commodious to winter in?"
Where was *Phenice?*
How did its position render it a favorable haven?

13. What now blew softly?
What did they suppose?
What did they do?
What is meant by, "supposing that they had obtained their purpose?"
What by "loosing thence?"
Where was *Crete?*

14. What arose not long after this?
What was the *Euroclydon?*

15. How was the ship affected by it?
What did they do?
What is meant by *caught?*
What by, "let her drive?"

16. Under what island did they run?
Did they have much work to do?
Where was *Clauda?*
What is meant by, "had much work to come by the boat?"

17. When they had taken it up, what did they do?
What did they fear?
What did they do?
What is meant by, "used helps, undergirding the ship?"
What are *quicksands?*
What is meant by, "strake sail?"

18. With what were they tossed?
What did they do the next day?
How did they lighten the ship?

19. What did they do the third day?
What is meant by "tackling the ship?"

20. What had not appeared for many days?
What was on them?
What was taken away?
Why was the disappearance of the sun and stars peculiarly unfortunate for them? [Ans. They had no other compass with which to direct their course.]

21. After long abstinence, what did Paul do?
What did he say?
Why had they abstained from food?
What is meant by, "to have gained this harm and loss?"

22. What did he exhort them to be?
Of what should there be no loss?
Except what?

23. Who did he say stood by him?
When?
What is meant by "the angel of God?"
What does Paul exhibit in the language, "whose I am, and whom I serve?"

24. What did the angel say to him?
Whom had God given him?
What is meant by, "thou must be brought before Cæsar?"
What by, "God hath given thee all them that sail with thee?"
Why were their lives spared on Paul's account?

25. What did he tell them to be?
What did he say he believed?
What does he exhibit in this?

26. What did he say must happen?

27. What night had now come?
Where were they driven up and down?
What happened about midnight?
Of what was this the fourteenth night?
What is meant by *Adria?* (See Notes.)
What is meant by *deemed?*

28. What did they do?
How many fathoms did they find?
When they sounded the second time, how many fathoms?
What is meant by *sounded?*
What is a fathom?

29. What did they fear that they should fall upon?

What did they do?
For what did they wish?
Was it customary to drop anchors out of the stern? (See Notes.)
Why did they wish for day?

30. What were the shipmen about to do?
What had they let down?
Under color of what?
Who are meant by the *shipmen?*
What is meant by *under color?*

31. What did Paul say to the centurion and soldiers?
What did he mean by this?
Does a divine Providence work by miracle when human instrumentalities are at hand?

32. What did the soldiers do?
Why did they do this?

33. What was coming on?
What did Paul beseech them to do?
What did he say?
Why did they continue their abstinence?
Why does Paul press them to eat?
What is meant by, "having taken nothing?"

34. What did he pray them to do?
For what reason?
What did he assure them?
What is meant by *meat?*
What by its being for their *health?*
What by, "there shall not a hair fall from the head of any of you?"

35. When he had thus spoken, what did he do?
When he had broken it, what did he do?

36. How were they all affected?
What did they do?
What is meant by *good cheer?*

37. How many were there in the ship?
How many are these?
Were the merchant ships of those days large? (See Notes.)

38. When they had eaten, what did they do?
What did they cast out?
What is probably meant by this? [Ans. The ship's provisions, as the lading had been cast out before.]

39. When it was day, did they know the land?
What did they discover?
What were they minded to do?
What is meant by a *creek?*
What by, "with a shore?"
What by *minded?*

40. When they had taken up the anchors, what did they do?
What did they loose?
What did they hoist?
For what did they make?
What is meant by, "loosed the rudder bands?"
What by, "hoised up the mainsail?"

41. Into what place did they fall?
What did they do?
What happened to the fore part?
What to the hinder part?
What is meant by, a "place where two seas met?"

42. What was the soldiers' counsel?
Why do this?
What reason had the soldiers for giving such cruel advice as this?

43. What was the centurion willing to do?
From what did he therefore keep them?
What did he command?
What had given him such a respect for Paul?

44. What is said of the rest?
What came to pass?
Who are meant by *the rest?*

LESSON XXXVII.

Paul at Melita—Paul at Rome.—Acts xxviii.

Of what had we a description in the last lesson?
Where were the ship's company at the close of the lesson?

1. When they were escaped, what did they find to be the name of the island?
Where is *Melita?*
What is its modern name?

2. What did the barbarous people show them?
What did they do?
Why did they do so?
Why are they called *barbarous?* (See Notes.)
Does Paul ever use the term in this sense? 1 Cor. xiv, 11.
What is meant by, "showed us no little kindness?"

3. What did Paul gather?
Where did he lay them?
What came out?
What did it do?
What is a *viper?*
What is meant by its "coming out of the heat?"

4. What did the barbarians see?
What did they say among themselves?
What is meant by *venomous beast?*
What made them infer that he was a murderer?
What is meant by, "yet vengeance suffereth not to live?"

5. What did Paul do?
Was he injured?
What preserved him?

6. For what did they look?
What was the result?
How were they affected by it?
Why did they expect he "would be swollen or fallen down dead?"
What is meant by, "they changed their minds?"
Why did they think he must be a god?

7. Whose possessions were in the same quarters?
How did he treat them?
What is meant by the *possessions?*
What by, "the chief man of the island?"
What by, "lodged us courteously?"

8. What is said of the father of Publius?
What did Paul do to him?
Was this a very dangerous disease?
What is meant by, Paul "entered in?"
For what did he pray?
Why lay his hands upon him?
In what sense did Paul heal him?

9. When this was done, what did others do?
What did Paul do for them?

10. How did they treat the apostle's company?

What did they do when they departed?
What is meant by, "honored us with many honors?"
What by, "laded us with such things as were necessary?"

11. How long before they departed?
In what ship?
What was the ship's sign?
What is meant by, "whose sign was Castor and Pollux?" (See Notes.)

12. Where did they land?
Where was *Syracuse?*

13. Where did they then come?
Where next?
What is meant by "fetched a compass?"
Where was *Rhegium?*
Where *Puteoli?*

14. Whom did they find here?
What did they desire?
What did they then do?
Who are meant by *brethren?*
Why did they wish them to tarry *seven* days?

15. Where did the brethren come to meet them?
When Paul saw them, what did he do?
What brethren are here meant?
How had they probably heard of his arrival?
Why did they come to meet him?
Where was *Appii Forum?*
Where the *Three Taverns?*
Why did their presence cheer his heart?

16. When he came to Rome, to whom did the centurion deliver his prisoners?
Where was Paul suffered to dwell?
Who guarded him?

Who was the "captain of the guard?" (See Notes.)
Why probably was Paul suffered this indulgence?
Where were the other prisoners placed?
Was Paul probably chained to this soldier? Verse 20.

17. Whom did Paul call together?
How did he address them?
Who are meant by the "chief of the Jews?"
Why did he call them together?
How had they delivered him into the hands of the Romans?

18. What had been the result of his examination?

19. Who spoke against it?
What was Paul constrained to do?
How did he feel toward his nation?
How did his appealing to Cæsar seem to bring an accusation against his nation?

20. Why did he say he had called them together?
Why was he bound with a chain?
What did he mean by the "hope of Israel?"

21. What answer did they make him?
Whom did they mean by, "any of the brethren that came?"

22. What did they desire to hear of him?
What did they say of this sect?
What is meant by "what thou thinkest?"
What by *this sect?*
What by, "that everywhere it is spoken against?"

23. When they had appointed a day, what did they do?
What did Paul do?
What did he persuade them?

How?
How long?
What is meant by *expounded* and *testified?*
What by, "persuading them concerning Jesus?"
What by, "out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets?"

24. What was the effect of his discourse?

25. When they could not agree, what did they do?
What word did Paul speak?
What is meant by, "after that Paul had spoken one word?"
Where is this quotation found? Isa. vi, 9, 10.

26, 27. Repeat the passage quoted from Esaias.
What is the meaning of this passage? (See Longking's Notes, vol. iv, page 46.)
What is meant by their hearts being "waxed gross?"
What by their ears being "dull of hearing?"
What by their eyes being closed?

28. What did he say should be known among them?
What is meant by the "salvation of God?"
What by, "they will hear it?"
How would this please Jewish ears?

29. When he had said this, what did the Jews do?
What did they have among themselves?
What probably was the subject of their reasoning?

30. How long did Paul dwell here?
Where did he reside?
Whom did he receive?
What is meant by "his own hired house?"
What by his "receiving all that came unto him?"

How long was he in bonds, reckoning all the time from his arrest?
What does he exhibit in his peculiar sufferings?

31. How was he employed during this time? How did he do this?
What is meant by, "teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus?"
What by, "with all confidence?"
What is meant by, "no man forbidding him?"
What epistles did he write at this time?
Give these epistles in their chronological order?
What is said of the period of Paul's imprisonment?
When was the present book probably written?
What is generally supposed to have happened to Paul at the end of these two years?
What is said of his death?
What is the common opinion?
What was Paul enabled by grace to say in the view of a terrible death? 2 Tim. iv, 6–8.

THE END.

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